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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VI NO. 52 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

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Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

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HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

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BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Chang-hun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 100,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rule for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES ROLL SULPHUR.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 1st day of March, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Prince's Docks D. and E. Sheds by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. Abdoollabhoy Lalaji:—

Ex. S.S. "Ume Maru."

H.M.E. 0120. 200 cases Roll Sulphur each 1 cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of the next day.

AUCTION SALE on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Queen's Road, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, comprising dining table chairs, handsome sideboard, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, tea tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, corner cabnets, book cases, sweet-toned iron framed cottage piano, No. 12 Hammond typewriter, 1 Hornless Gramophone, Elkington's solid silver centre piece, wall clock, English refrigerator, safe with stand, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, hatstands, tiled top teapoys, meatsafes, English stoves, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, 1-2½ H. P. Douglas motor cycle etc.

The property of Major Lane, I.M.S. of 1st Brahmins and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 1st March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ZINC CHLORIDE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "Mahanada."

9 drums of Zinc Chloride nett weight 68 cwts. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a Gentleman consisting of dining table, chairs, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, glass door cupboard, wooden and iron bedsteads, Hammond Typewriter, etc.

On account of the underwriters the following goods landed damaged by Ex. s.s. "Culna."

No. 4169—1 case children's boots and shoes.
No. 4229—1 case stationery.
No. 3676—1 Bale paper.
Nos. 159-161-1 5—3 cases writing pads and envelopes.
50 cases blue powder.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 black waler horse, 16 hands, goes well in harness.

By order of the Chief Officer Fire Bridge:—
1 Bay Waler gelding about 12 years, in good condition, suitable for saddle.

The property of Khan Bhadoor Ardeshir Darabji Davierwala.
1 Brown horse, 6 years old, broken to harness.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 a.m., (S. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1918 to 31st March 1919, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets from fresh and salt fish sellers etc., who sit on the floor or other places not enclosed either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets or else where fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1918 to 31st March 1919.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF COMPLETE GINNING FACTORIES, AT SANAWAD AND BHICANGAON AND PRESS AT KHARGAON.

Under instructions from the Liquidator the Nimar Cotton Company Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Ginning Factories as a going concern:—

PARTICULARS OF THE GINNING FACTORY AT SANAWAD

GINS.—64 single roller Platt's five bearing gins complete.

ENGINE.—of Marshall Sons and Co. coupled-cross-compound type cylinders, 12in. and 21in. by stroke 30in. Fly wheel with 10 rope grooves of 1¼in. diam driving ropes, a closed type-water heater attached to it.

BOILER.—Lancashire type 7ft. diam by 30ft. long for 150 lbs. working pressure.

FEED PUMP.—Double cylinder quadruple acting plunger type Donkey pump, Worthington pattern.

PIPES.—All piping and pipe connections complete.

MANUAL-FIRE PUMP.—Double barrel with fire hose connections.

PLANT AND TOOLS.—A decent mechanic shop with lathe, drilling and screwing machines, vices, die stocks etc. Smithy forge and tools.

FACTORY BUILDINGS.—Gin, engine, and boiler houses of pucca built masonry of stone-in-chunnam and brick-in-chunam with roofs of corrugated sheets on W. I. trusses with ventilators. Machinery foundations all pucca built.

TANK.—A very large size pucca built masonry water tank.

WELL.—A very large well of ample water supply with pipes leading to tank.

QUARTERS.—Brick-built and tile-roofed quarters in a line for office, stores, manager and Engineer's accommodation.

Another line of quarters brick-built and tile-roofed for accommodation of fitters and workmen.

LAND.—The plot area is 11½ acres.

REMARKS.—The whole machinery is in thorough working order.

STORES.—Stores to be accounted for Extra at its valuation at the time of contract or delivery.

PARTICULARS OF THE GINNING FACTORY AT BHICANGAON.

GINS:—32 single roller Platt's 5 bearings gins complete.

ENGINE.—of Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., coupled cross compound-type. Cylinder 11in. and 19in. by 24in. Stroke. Flywheel with 5 rope-grooves for 1¼in. dia driving ropes.

BOILER.—Lancashire Type 6ft. 6in. diam by 24ft. for 125 lbs working pressure.

FEED PUMP.—Double cylinder quardruple acting plunger type Donkey pump, Worthington pattern.

PIPES.—All piping and pipe connections complete.

PLANT AND TOOLS.—Consisting of lathe, drilling machine, vice, die stocks, etc. smithy forge and tools.

FACTORY BUILDINGS, Gin, Engine and Boiler houses, all pucca built masonry of stone-in-chunam, brick-in-chunam with roofs of corrugated sheets on W. I. Trusses with ventilators, machinery foundations all pucca built. The gin house itself though holding for the present 32 gins is accommodated and built for forty gins, shafting extended for same.

TANK.—One cold water and one hot water pucca built masonry water tank.

WELL.—With ample water supply and pipes leading to boilers and tanks.

QUARTERS.—Brick built and iron roofed quarters in a line for office, stores, manager and engineer's accommodation.

LAND.—The plot area is 10 to 11 acres.

REMARKS.—The whole machinery in thorough working order. The factory has worked but very little. Stores to be accounted for extra at its valuation at the time of contract or delivery.

PARTICULARS OF THE PRESS FACTORY AT KHARGONE.

HALF PRESS:—of Nesmyth Wilson, with 3 rams each 7½" diam: Box 17' by 4'.0" by 1'-4"; lashing plate with 12 grooves.

FINISHER PRESS:—By Nesmyth Wilson, with two rams each 21" diam.

CAGE:—English made for 12 groove lashing plates.

ENGINE:—Of Rensomes syms with two cylinders, diam. 12½" by 16" stroke coupled to a Crank Shaft, the latter extended to a separate pump bed.

PUMPS:—Pump bed with 12 force pumps, and set of hydraulic fittings and pipes.

BOILER:—Lancashire type 6ft. 6in. By 20ft. 130 lbs. pressure.

FEED PUMP:—Double cylinder quadruple acting piston type donkey-pump, Cameron pattern.

OPENER & ENGINE:—Opener with single roller beater driven by a steam Engine 5in. by 10in.

MANUAL FIRE PUMP:—Double barrel with fire hose connections.

PIPES:—All piping and pipe connections complete.

FACTORY BUILDINGS—Press, Engine, and boiler houses of pucca built masonry of brick in chunam with roof of corrugated sheets on W. I. trusses with ventilators. Machinery foundations all pucca built.

TANK:—Pucca built masonry tank with a partition.

WELL:—With ample supply of water.

LAND:—Plot area is 17½ acres.

REMARKS:—The whole machinery in thorough working order. The factory has worked but very little.

STORES:—To be accounted for extra at its valuation at the time of contract or delivery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property at Murzban Road and Home and Ravelin Street, Fort, opposite to the Freemason Hall and next to the Excelsior Theatre and known as "Jeejee House."

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from the owner put up to Public Auction the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Murzban Road, containing eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the Ravelin Street, on the East by Plot No. 85 of the Improvement Trust, on the South by Plot No. 82 and 82A and on the West by Murzban Road, and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 81, Esplanade Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/8463 and are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 3486 (2) and (2b), and Street No. 5A and 5C, Home Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property is realising Rs. 2,400 per month by way of rent.

AUCTION SALE OF GINNING FACTORY AT SHAHADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 7th March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Factory, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Damodher Gordhandass Sukhadwalla:—

A large Ginning Factory at Shahada in the Kusha Shahada, containing 45 Platt Bros., 5 Bearing Gins, with Eldrum Bros. patent 28 by 7½ feet Boiler by Thomas Bailey and Sons, 120 lbs. pressure patent corlice valve gear compound noncendensing Engine, by N. E. Wood of 47 H.-P. cylinder diameter 13in. by 23in. and strokes 36in. fly wheel 14 by 6.

The land is leasehold and held on 99 years tenancy and admeasures 1 Piece 8 acres and 5 goonthas and the other piece 4½ acres and 5 goonthas, 12 acres and a half and 10 goonthas and the yearly ground rent payable respectively for both the plots is Rs. 160 and Rs. 275. The building is pucca built with corrugated iron roof.

There are besides 350 tons of fire wood, fire pump machine, hose-pipe, lathe, donkey pump, cart weighing machine and other stores.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay 1st March, 1918.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit, Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 7TH STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khandoo Balloo and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th April, 1914, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 70 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 7th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4072, 4073 and New No. 10672, Old Survey Nos. 2/3636, 3637 and New Survey No. 626, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1594 and Street No. 38 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ooper Rajuma, on or towards the West by the property of Luxmibai, wife of Singaya Roolaya, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 7th Street, out of Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mortgagee, at their office in Gresham Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD, PINEWOOD, OLD CANVAS, AWNINGS, HAWSERS AND MANILLA ROPE, LEATHER BELTINGS, CONDEMNED BOILER TUBES, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 4th March 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teakwood cuttings, pinewood, old canvas, hawsers and Manilla rope, files, leather beltings, empty packing cases, polish jars, paint drums, condemned boiler, tubes, scrap iron, magazine boxes, old post office fittings, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Landed Property at Kambeker Street, near Jackeria Musjid, advertised to take place to-day, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BORAS NAG KESAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Nathumul Ishvarsingh at his godown at Khoja Gully and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Padamsy Jetha.

51 Boras Nag Kesar.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 4th March, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Desai Shambhupiari Girjashanker.

15 packages White Shirtings Nos. 1685½, 1696½ or others.

4 packages White Shirtings Nos. 974 or others.

3 packages White Shirtings Nos. 787½ or others.

9 packages White Shirtings Nos. 395½ or others.

On account and at the risk of Bhatt Chaganlal Vithalji.

53 packages White Shirtings Nos. 56000, 67500, 11000 or others.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„	9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„	3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.		

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs.	6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.		

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION in plays and cinema, buy Silk Open Fans with your advertisement at CHINA-JAPAN STORES, in Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market. 2772

MISCELLANEOUS

PERSONS desirous of purchasing landed or house property in Holy Kashi, should address Mr. SHIVA MOHAN LAL, Benares Cantonment. 2730

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Zanana dispensary, good prospects. Apply with testimonials Dr. HUSAINBHOY, L. M. & S., Sidhpur (Gujrat). 2800

WANTED—A MATRICULATED MUSALMAN as TUTOR, knowing Urdu and Gujerati. Pay upto Rs. 40. Apply to R. Z. ABBASY, Huzur Assistant, Mangrol (Kathiawar). 2795

WANTED—A fully TRAINED NURSE. Pay Rs. fifty p. m. with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to V. D. MERCHANT, Civil Surgeon, Kaira. 2794

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2769

WANTED—A COMPETENT TYPIST having good knowledge of English. Salary Rs. 30. Apply immediately to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED FOR BURMA—Experienced ENGINEER, able to erect and manage caustic soda and paper pulp plants. Apply to Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2760

WANTED—A SMART SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST. Young, energetic and well educated. Salary 40, rising to 50 per mensem. Service in the Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2752

WANTED—A SANITARY SURVEYOR for the post of the Sanitary Inspector by the Bulsar Municipality. Pay Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 3. Only those who have passed the examination for Sanitary Surveyors, should apply with copies of testimonials. Age and caste of the candidates together with other qualifications, if any, should also be mentioned in the application. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of March, 1918. BHANABHAI K. DESAI, President, Bulsar Municipality. 2757

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG and energetic GUJARATI WANTS TUITIONS in Poona. Apply for particulars to C. K. DESAI, Engineering College Hostel, Poona. 2793

WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL—Two steam LORRIES, quite in working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply N. R. NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. 2801

WANTED—SMALL FLAT or ROOMS, separate entrance, near Chaupati, also for sale two dozen 32 C. P. Osram Lamps, cheap. Apply Box No. 881, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2802

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

WANTED—A reliable and well established FIRM or highly respectable GENTLEMAN with sound practical experience of organizing life insurance agencies to take up and push on the Chief Agency for Bombay Presidency of the Indian Equitable Insurance Company, Ld., of Calcutta, on liberal monthly allowance and commissions. Company is one of the very best of its kind in India, has deposited Rs. 2,00,000 with Government of India as security and is highly spoken of by the Actuary and the Press. The selected candidate, if a firm, shall have to furnish bank reference, and if a gentleman, shall have to furnish cash and personal security. Apply with original records of past experience to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, on or before the 15th March, 1918. 2753

FOR SALE

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—By Public Auction by order of the Indian Munitions Board, at Messrs. MEHTA & CO.'s Auction Rooms, 47 Cases Aniline Colours.

TO SELL—1,000 yards KHAKI GIN E. Spinner & Co., Original See, or apply to, for full particulars, RAMPRASAD, Hanuman Building, 6, Lamington Road. 2803

FOR SALE—Two second-hand Wolff's Patent Compound Condensing Superheated STEAM LOCOMOBILES of 420 I.H.P. each (Class V. K. 14), with removable corrugated furnaces and tubes, extended furnaces with Mechanical Stokers, Surface Condensers with Edward's Air Pumps. Boiler pressure 215lbs. per square inch. Induced draught fan and Iron Chimney. Apply to the INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2635

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Moroccos. Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE OF SURPLUS AND OVER-SEASON GOODS commences on MONDAY, March 4th, and will continue throughout the month. 2798

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India), Ltd., beg to give notice that they are MOVING from their present OFFICES in Grahams Building to new Offices in a New Building on the Port Trust Ballard Estate. As from MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH 1918, their address will be BALLARD ROAD BOMBAY. The Post Box No. 193 is unchanged.

For The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd.,
H. G. WEBER,
Bombay Manager.

Agents for The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, and the Tank Storage Co. (India) Ltd. 2657

NOTICE.

ONE LIGHT RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FOR SALE.

GENERALLY USED for 6 or 7 months during last Durbar, 1911. It is of 9 ft. gauge with cylinders outside. Complete and in working order.

Price and further particulars on application to

P. BENI PERSHAD & CO.,
Govt. and District Court Auctioneers.
2754 Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PETROL RATIONING.

FORMS for the assessment of petrol may be obtained from the undersigned or from dealers.

M. J. GILES,
Assistant Controller for Petrol.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 28th February, 1918. 2805

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

WE, HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co., Agents of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of change of ownership of the steamer "PAROO," we have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "Paroo," of Bombay, Official No. 108690, of gross tonnage 2,664.73 tons, register tonnage 1,719.23 tons, formerly owned by the Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., of 8 St. Helens Place, London, for permission to change her name to "IRAN" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping, Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1918. 2797

WANTED.

TEMPORARY AGENTS are required for the S. and T. Corps. Salary Rs. 50 (fifty) per mensem while in India. When sent on Field Service Overseas, they will get Rs. 100 (one hundred) per mensem, plus free rations and field service clothing. They will have to lodge Rs. 500 as security deposit or landed property to that extent will be accepted as security. Personal security is also acceptable.

Ability to read, write and speak English, is essential. They will be required to render their accounts in English.

2. Only those willing to sign agreement bond and to proceed on Field Service Overseas need apply.

3. For further particulars, candidates should apply in their own handwriting to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. and T., 5th (Mhow) Division, Mhow. 2796

NOTICE.

THE UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort.

AS resolved by the Shareholders in their 31st Ordinary General Meeting, held on the 27th February, 1918, a dividend at the rate of Rupees Fifteen per share will be paid on and after the 12th day of March, 1918, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. (S. T.), on week days to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Register of Shareholders on the 27th day of February, 1918, on production of share certificates.

David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
M. NISSIM.
Manager,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th February, 1918. 2799

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the Meeting of the Shareholders held to-day, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, has been declared payable on and after the 7th March, 1918, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m., (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), to those shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 21st February 1918. The shareholders are requested to communicate to the Agents change in their address to prevent dividend warrants being mis-sent.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Canada Building, Fort.
Bombay, 28th February, 1918. 2806

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLY ABDULJI CHHAGAN, of Bombay and Sidhpore Shia Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum, Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof: otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece of land situate on the Sandhurst Road, (East) Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 565 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by the property of Dawood Darves, on the East by Chimna Butcher Street, on the South by Sandhurst Road, aforesaid and on the West partly by Plot No. 16 of the said Estate formerly leased to Vajir Haji but since assigned to Hakimji Amiji and partly by a service passage beyond which is property of Bhansali Vasta Kalianji and the temple property of Kalidas Kalianji which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 17 on the said Estate, together with the building thereon consisting of a ground and two upper floors now standing thereon and which said premises form portions of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 4680, 4681, 4682, and 4683 and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward, Nos. 7198 to 7200, Street Nos. 26 to 48 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2722.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BILLASRAI RAMKARANDAS, of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office. Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being on the Eastern side of the public passage on Road leading to the Government House, Malabar Hill, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventeen square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 11305, Old Survey No. 30 and New Survey No. 3/7264 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 298 and Street No. 5-7 and bounded on or towards the North and East by the property of Janardhan Purshotamji, on or towards the South by the Government ground reserved for carriage stand and on or towards the West by the said Road leading to the Government House, Malabar Hill.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1918.

PAYNE & Co,
2804 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 121 of 1915.

KHIMJI DAYAL & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MEGHJI VALLABHDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court, AT THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH 1918, at the hour of half four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of th plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:—

All that piece or parcel of Government tok land or ground held under a Lease bearin date the 23rd day of January, 1909, between Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwan and others and Khimji Dayal and others together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Sewree in th Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 358 square yards or thereabouts and registered b the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 10, 182, 184, and 238 New Nos. 14374, 14382 14452, and 14471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2381, 1/2397 and 1/2408 an assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1119 (1), (2) 1120-1121-1122-1123-1125 (2), (1285), 1286 (1), 1286 (2), 1287 (1), 1287 (2) and 1288 (1) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A-47B-48-49-50-51-214-214A 215, 215A, 216-216B 216C and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East party by Canary Battery Road partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. h. Shroff on or towards the West by the pro perties of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Musa and partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the Property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewree New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs above named at Hornby Road, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay

Dated, this 2nd day of February, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
2288 Commissioner.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.
Tel. No. 3297.

TO-MORROW AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF 9 NINE DANAS PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), B. MANECKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, situated at the ground floor of Sheth Sarupchand Hukamchand Building Bhuleshwar Road, opposite Fire Brigade Station, without the Fort.

By the order of Messrs. D. P. Gajjar and Co., and at the account and risk of their partners concerned.

9 DANA PEARLS.

One weighing about 23 chows.
One weighing about 23 chows.
One Sujani weighing about 9 chows.
Two danas weighing about 21 chows.
One Sujani weighting about 8 chows.
Three danas weighing about 1½ chows.

Nine only.

The Danas are on view at the above Auction room.

Terms:—25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance the next day before delivery.

B. MANECKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1918.

WORLD-RENOWNED AND EMINENTLY SUCCESSFULL SORE CURER

"VENOLA"

Cures all poisonous and mercurial Sores in 48 hours.

Money refunded in case of failure.

Price Rs. 2-8.

A. C. M. ENIS & Co.,

303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, DELHI and RANGOON.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHAWLS (RACE HORSES STABLES, ETC.), ACCRUING GOOD INTEREST, AT MORLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas, Solicitors for Bai Aminabai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Joosab Jacob, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed properties on the premises.

SCHEDULE FIRST.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or two chawls and a bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Bellassis Cross Road or Morland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 4,240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 69 and 169, New No. 13682 and 13683, Old Survey Nos. 260 and 260 and New Survey Nos. 1/3557 and 2/3557, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Ebrahimji Lookmanji and partly by the property of Purshotum Amerchand, on the West by the said Bellassis Cross Road, and on the North by the property of Rajanna Kamati and others and on the South partly by the property of Frederick Rowland and partly by the property of Rustomji Byramji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 3819 (1), 3819 (1a), 3819 (2), 3819 (3), 3819 (3a), 3819 (4), 3819 (4a), 3819 (4b), and Street Nos. 6a, 6aa, 6b, 6c, 6cc, 6d, 6dd, 6ddd, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

SCHEDULE SECOND.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the southern side of Ripon Road or Ghelabhai or Dulabhdas Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 159 and 160 and New No. B/13667, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 1B/3559, and bounded on the East by the property of Aminabai, wife of Sullemanji Adamji, on the West by the property of Mahomedalli Mulla Valiji, on the North by the Ripon Road or Ghelabhai or Dullabhdas Street and on the South by vacant ground of David Sassoon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3584 and Street No. 41 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their Office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF WELL-KNOWN STABLES OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. STEPHENS & Co.

THE SALE DATE OF THIS PROPERTY IS CHANGED TO 7TH MARCH.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, occupied by Messrs. Stephens and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, opposite the Allbless Baug, at Charni Road, Girgaon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction (unless the properties are previously disposed of by private sale), on THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed properties on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Churney Road in Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 1,788 1/3 square yards be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the oart of Panjrapole charity, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the oart of Mahomed Hoosein Toongaker, and on the South by the mojety of the oart of Gopinath Damaji, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No. 1842, Old Survey No. 137, and New Survey No. 8042, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1175, and Street No. 1, which said premises are held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 8th day of December, 1864, and made between Bhicaji Nusserwanji and Hormusji Bhicaji of the one part and Babaji Naranji and Bajoobai, his wife, of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 8th day of December, 1864 (renewable in perpetuity) at the monthly rent of Rs. 45.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Churney Road in Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the buildings and messuages standing thereon, admeasuring 187 square yards be the same little more or less and included in the New Survey of 1869 and 1870 under No. 8041 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Soondrabai, wife of Janardhan Wasoodeo and partly by the property of thirdly hereinafter described, on the South by the property firstly hereinafter described on the West by the property of Awabai and on the East by the property of the said Soondrabai.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the South side of Churney Road aforesaid in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuages and buildings, standing thereon, admeasuring 194 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46 and included in the New Survey of 1869 and 870 under No. 8040 and bounded on the North by Churney Road, on the South by the property secondly hereinbefore described on the West by the property of Awabai and on the East by the property of Soondrabai.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, admeasuring 5,147 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger plot of land known as Girgaon "Gaewady"), and situate at Girgaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Panjrapole Institution, on the West partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondee partly by the property of Ramnath Dadaji, and partly by the property of Raghunathdas Gopaldas and known as Mr. Stephen's Stables, on the North by the property of Shareefa Bibi wife of Mahomed Esmail and on the South by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Darukhanawala, standing in the Books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 145 (1-2) and 146 (1a) and Street Nos. 12, 12a, and 13a assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8050 and Pension Tax Nos. 58-152, which said premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of July, 1890, and made between Nowroji Bhicaji and Manecklal Atmaram, the then Secretaris of an Institution in Bombay known as the Panjrapole Institution of the one part and William Stephens and Frank Stephens of the other part for a term of 50 years from the 1st day of January, 1890, with an option of renewal for another 50 years.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their office at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS,

Unprecedented Success
Of Our New Topical Revue!
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p. m.
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
The
GAIETY REVUE CO.
Presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S LATEST
A Military Revue in 6 Scenes
VERY WELL TANKS
Introducing
TOM MELBOURNE AS BOB
BUNNY AUSTIN AS BILL
EILEEN as the TANK COMMANDER
SEE! SEE!!
The Typewriting Agency
The Cafe de Love
AEROPLANE over BOMBAY
The KAISER & the Spirit of KULTUR
AND
DON'T MISS
TANK IN ACTION
Special Scenery & effects!
HEAR THAT'S THE STUFF
to give 'em, etc.
15 New Musical Numbers 15

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day 9-30 p.m.
"GRUMPY"
Cyril Maude's Masterpiece
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.,
To-night at 6-30 p.m.
The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF PRESENT POPULAR PICTURES.
"THE SAINTLY SINNER"
"THE WAR BRIDEGROOM"
PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Price:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and Ans. 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.
LOOK OUT FOR SUNDAY'S NEW PROGRAMME.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT YET?
the picture version of the celebrated nove
"SOPHY OF KRAVONIA"
Armando Vay's latest great production
BY
one of the most well-known authors o the day
ANTHONY HOPE
it is being shown to crowded houses
AT
7, 8-45 10-30 every night
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS:

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India"

This Week Third and Fourth Episodes.

"IN THE CRUCIBLE" & "BEYOND RECALL"

Last Day

of the "Man of Mystery" in Bombay.

"ULTUS IV"

is going to abscond for good this evening, and if you are particular about seeing him, you had better hurry up to-day, at the

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

To-morrow there will be a complete change of programme.

THE MAJESTIC.

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

(Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous)

To-night at 7, 8-45, 10-30

UNIVERSAL SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY

THE GRAY GHOST.

Episode 4th "The FIGHT," Episode 5th "PLUNDER," Episode 6th "The HOUSE of MYSTERY."

Your favourite

EDDIE POLO

in his element

also

Universal Screen Magazine and a roaring L-KO.

Prices from Rs. 2. to as. 2.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

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PATHE'S "HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR"

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A delightful Pathe's gold Rooster in 5 Acts

"THE CIGARETTE GIRL"

Featuring

GLADYS HULETTE

Heroine of Miss "No-Body"

7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. daily. **"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW**

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD. Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 25th

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" "	Sales of East Indian	...
" "	Imports	31,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
February	28.40—20
March	28.10—40
May	27.45—20
Mid. Americans spot trading value	23.42
Egyptian F.G.F. spot (akellaridis)	26.56
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) March	31.05
May	30.80
July	30.34
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	30.27
May	29.75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 26th

COTTON DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	...
March	23.73+6
April	...
May	23.26
June	...
July	22.84+8

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Feb.	22.37
Feb.-Mar.	22.28
Mar.-Apl	22.19
Apl.-May	24.11 + 9
May-June	22 03
June-July	21.96

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 25th

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
February	23.99+4
March	23.67+4
April	23.42+4
May	23.48 7
June	22.87 Unchgd.
July	22.76 +3

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
Feb.	22.28
Feb.-Mar	22.19
Mar.-Apl	22.10
Apl.-May	22.02
May-June	21.94
June-July	21.86 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS:

Liverpool, Feb 25th

Good Bengal		17.03
" "	Fully Good	17.40
" "	Fine	17.77
No. 1 Oomra	Good	18.67
" "	Fully Good	19.04
" "	Fine	19.41
Broach	Good	21.45
"	Fully Good	21.70
"	Fine	21.95
Scinde	Good	17.03
"	Fully Good	17.40
"	Fine	17.77

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 26th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,320,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	466,000
East Indian "	185,000
American "	3,315000
Other "	79,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	31.28+35
" May	31 13+41
Spot Cotton at New York	32.25+30
" at New Orleans	31.88+38
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	30.75+47
" May	30.07+35
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4 75 25
Silver Commercial Bars	35½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb 25th

Silver Spot	42 1/2
Remarks:—Silver:—Steady Small business.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 9/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 3½ %	44 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ %	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.17

WAR LOANS:

London, Feb 25th.

5½ % 1925—1947	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
New—5 %	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 25th

RAPESEED.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb:	600
COTTONSEED.	
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	£19-0-0
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	...
JAVA SUGAR:	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Aprilence of busabyers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April absence of buyers	19/3
RUBBER:	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Paid	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	2/4½

Hope for the Hopeless!

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TO BE USED EXTERNALLY

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured. Correspondence strictly confidential. Particulars Free.

THE HEALTH HOME, Santa, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 28.

This morning the quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 671/2 Exchange and Rs. 678 Association. The market during the morning was irregular and Good Broach was done at Rs. 674 Association, and later on at Rs. 668 Exchange. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 667½, dropped to Rs. 666, and improved to Rs. 670½. The news of the death of Seth Khimji Dayal, of the firm of Messrs. Khimji Visram and Co., reached the bazaar at about 1-45 p.m. and it was resolved to close the market for ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon as a mark of respect to his memory. The Marwari bazaar also closed at 3 p.m. the rate for Good Broach then being Rs. 670½.

COLABA COTTON MARKET.

In pursuance of a resolution of the committee of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association the Colaba Cotton Market was closed yesterday afternoon out of respect to the memory of Mr. Khimji Dayal, proprietor of the well known cotton firm of Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co., who died at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The Cotton Brokers' Association also classed the market at 3 p.m. yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

QUOTATIONS 3 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach			April	670½
Fine M. G. & Bamgaon Akola			March	666
" " Khandesh			"	...
" " Mathia			"	...
" " Bengal			"	...
Fully Good Ineg			"	653
Good Sawginned Dharwar			May/June	...
" M G. Westerns			"	...

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 27th February:—

Cotton	7,361 bales.
Wheat	16,523 cwts.
Linseed	3,846 "
Cape, Bal & Rapeseed etc.	580 "
Ringelly seed	655 "
Poppyseed	76 "
Groundnuts	1,841 "
Castorseed	5,894 "
Alsi	5,476 "
Myrabollans	631 "
Cottonseed	214 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1,455 "
Jowar	1,222 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	867 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-6-6.
Sovereign 16-5-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 99.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 99-2.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 99-8.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months Sight France Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 207½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 297½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York. Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but eased off towards the close owing to bulls unloading for the March settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,975, Simplex 917/8, Pearls 637/8, New Greats 327/8, Madhavjee 2,400, Kohineer 1,135, Indore Malwa 360, Finlay 400, Fazulbhoy 867/8, Davids 607/8, Currimbhoy 420, Crescent 267/8, Nagpur 2,695, Advance 1,035, Indian Cement 330, Tata ordinary 255, deferred 1,135, Alcocks 995, Bombay Burma 1,160, and Bombay Tramway 385.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:

Standards 1,992/8, Pearls 630, New Greats 330, Madhavjee 2,405, Kohinoor 1,132/8, Indore Malwa 365, Finlay 402/8, Fazulbhoy 870, Davids 610, Currimbhoys 422/8, Crescent 270, Nagpur 2,600.

Advance 1,030, Indian Cement 330, Tata Ordinary 255/4, Katni Ordinary 280, Alcocks 992/8, Bombay Burma 1,162/8, Tata Hydro 1,215, and Bombay Tramway 387/8.

SIMPLEX MILLS, LTD

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Mr. James H. Dunkerley was voted in the chair in the absence of Sir Shapurji B. Broacha.

The following report of the Directors for the year, 1917 was submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

During the year, after deducting the Agents' Commission, a net profit of Rs. 12,61,067-13-2 has been made. To this the balance of Rs. 51,367-11-6 brought over from the previous account being added, the total sum available for disposal amounts to Rs. 13,12,435-8-8. Out of which a sum of Rs. 2,40,000 has been already paid to shareholders in interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share. The Directors recommend the disposal of the balance of Rs. 10,72,635-8-8 as under:—

1. To write off for depreciation of machinery and building Rs. 1,85,000; 2. To write off against commission and brokerage on debentures Rs. 22,215; 3. To pay bonus to the Company's employees Rs. 10,000; 4. To pay a further dividend at Rs. 75 per share Rs. 3,60,000; 5. To carry to the equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 1,00,000; 6. To carry to the Reserve Fund Rs. 4,00,000; 7. To carry forward to current year's account Rs. 45,420-8-8. Total Rs. 10,72,635-8-8.

The entire out-turn of the Company's cloth for this year has been sold and cotton purchased against such sales.

Since the last report the following machinery has been added to the Mills:—

1 Inter Frame, 1 Roving Frame, 11 Ring Frames, 1 Cop Winding Machine, 5 Warping Machines, 1 Sizing Machine, 2 Universal Pirn Winding Machines, 1 Concave Table Plaiting Machine, 22 Jiggers, 328 Looms, 24 Drop Box Motions, 5 Jacquard Machines, 1 Waste Plant.

You are requested to sanction the payment of the following two sums:—

(1) A donation of Rs. 1,000 to the 'Our Day' Fund. (2) A gratuity of Rs. 2,000 to the widow of the late Mr. C. L. Khambatta, Accountant of the Company, who served the Company since its incorporation upto the time of his death.

The Mill Buildings, Machinery and the Property of the Company have been insured for Rs. 1,00,65,300 and the Company's Profits and Standing Charges for Rs. 20,00,000 per annum.

A Dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share was declared, Dr. W. V. Dhurandhar's amendment for an additional bonus at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, having been ruled out of order by the chairman.

The retiring directors were reelected and Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy and Mr. M. H. Dawoor were re-appointed auditors.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting was dissolved.

SASSOON SPINNING AND WG. CO., LTD.

The 45th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. M. Nissim presiding.

The Directors Report for 1917 among other things stated:—

The accounts show a profit of Rs. 5,91,880-5-10 including the balance of Rs. 4,007-1-11, brought forward from the previous year, a result which may be considered satisfactory. The Directors propose to appropriate the above sum of Rs. 5,91,880-5-10 as follows:—

To pay a dividend of Rs. 120 per share of Rs. 1,000 each, free of Income Tax Rs. 2,70,000; to be written off for depreciation of buildings on Freere Land property Rs. 15,000; to be written off for depreciation of Mill Buildings Rs. 65,000; to be written off for depreciation of Machinery Rs. 2,00,000; to be written off for depreciation of Fire Appliances Rs. 21,767-2;; to be written off for depreciation of Electric Lights Installation Rs. 2,124-8; to be set aside for Provident Fund Account Rs. 5,700; to pay Bonus to Staff Rs. 4,577; to be carried forward Rs. 7,711-11-10. Total Rs. 5,91,880-5-10.

During the period under review, though cotton ruled exceptionally high, the manufactured goods realised full rates, also, leaving a good margin of profit on the working of the year. The Directors considered it advisable to contribute to the Indian War Loan Rupees Two Lakhs and they selected the 1920 5½ per cent. Bonds for investment. These were sold later without loss. The Directors further beg to report of their having contributed Rs. 1,500 to the "Our Day." Fund, Rs. 50 towards the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association and Rs. 25 towards the Gokuldas Tejpal Nursing Association, which they trust will meet with your approval. The Mill Buildings, Machinery and other contents are insured against fire for Rs. 61,68,800. The profits and fixed charges have been insured for Rs. Rs. 9,50,000 for the current year.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said:—

"The past year has been a very prosperous one for the Bombay Mill industry. Imports having been materially reduced on account of the war, abnormal prices have prvailed for cloth and handsome profits have been made. In consequence of this we have been able to place before you a satisfactory balance sheet. Since however for several years nothing has been provided for depreciation, the Directors have taken advantage of the present opportunity and set aside a little over Rs. 3 lakhs for this purpose. I have no hesitation in surmising that the shareholders will whole heartedly endorse this sound policy which will result in strengthening the position of the Company. Regarding future prospects, conditions at the moment are not particularly favourable. We are confronted with various difficulties, shortage of coal, high cost of labour and every kind of stores, and cotton unprecedentedly dear. Notwithstanding these adverse factors every precaution is being taken to make the best of the situation and I have hopes of doing fairly at the very least."

The Directors Report together with the audited statements of accounts was adopted.

A Dividend of Rs. 120 per share, free of income tax was sanctioned.

Messrs. T. Powell and Narotam Morarjee; who retired by rotation, were re-elected. Messrs. C. C. Mody and N. P. Mehta were re-appointed auditors.

PROSPECT MILLS, LTD.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon when Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart presided.

The Directors report stated among other things:

During the year the Company made a profit of Rs. 3,35,827-0-3 which with the balance brought forward from the preceding year's account amounts to Rs. 3,38,217-9-5. The Directors recommend the disposal of this amount as under:—

(1) To write off for depreciation of Building Rs. 12,500; Machinery Rs. 50,000; Total Rs. 62,500; (2) to write off the balance of Preliminary Expenses Rs. 1,209-7-3; (3) to write off part of the debit balance of the Profit and Loss account Rs. 1,04,508-2-2; (4) to pay Bonus to the Company's Employees Rs. 5,000; (5) to pay Dividend at Rs. 150/ per share Rs. 1,65,000: Total Rs. 3,38,217-9-5.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per share was declared.

The retiring directors were re-elected.

Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria and Co., were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was accorded and the meeting terminated.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO, LTD.

The 46th Ordinary General Meeting of the above company was held yesterday evening, Sir Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

The Directors' Report for 1917, stated among other things:

"It will be seen that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 4,52,351-1-9 including the sum of Rs. 3,075-13-8 brought over from last account. The preparatory Machinery and Ring Frames ordered out three years ago, and the Blowroom Machinery for which an order was placed two years ago have not been received as yet on account of the War. The new Calender machine is at work and is giving satisfaction. The mill Buildings and machinery are Insured for Rs. 24,50,000 and the stock for Rs. 14,00,000."

The Directors' Report together with the audited statements of accounts were adopted.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 110 per share was sanctioned.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, who retired by rotation were relected Directors. Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner was re-appointed auditor.

With votes of thanks to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents and the Chairman, the Meeting dispersed.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during week ending 26th February in Satara and West Khandesh. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Lar. Hyderabad and Thar Parkar, and by blight kana and Hyderabad by rats in parts of and insects in parts of Karachi. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress in Sind, Deccan and Karnatak. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Broach, Panch Mahals, Surat, West Khandesh, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar where water for irrigation is deficient. The prices of food-grains are generally steady.

Kaira.—Rabi crops being irrigated where feasible. Harvesting of pulses and tobacco continues. Fodder-supply adequate. Cattle in good condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Price of bajri 7 and of mill-millets 10 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchaseable per rupee at Kaira 56 per cent. less than normal.

KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

The sixth annual meeting of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ld., was held yesterday at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Company's Office, Sir Sassoon David Bart., being in the chair.

The Director's Report stated;—

The Company has made during the year a net profit of Rs. 12,04,074-6-4 including Rs. 15,198-2-2 brought forward from last year's account. The excellent quality of the Company's cement continues to be maintained. It is well known throughout India and orders are received from all parts of the Country. On the occasion of our last General Meeting the duplication of the Cement Plant was suggested. Owing, however, to the prohibitive terms put forward by the manufacturers your Directors thought it advisable to abandon the extension for the present.

The Agents have entered into a contract with the Indian Munitions Board to supply Government with cement up to three fourths of the total output of the Works or such additional quantity as may be required for urgent Military Work. The price at which this contract has been accepted is not so remunerative as that obtained from other sources, but your Directors considered it proper to give all possible assistance to Government at the present time and feel sure the Shareholders concur in this.

Pottery Works.—This department of the Company is still engaging the close attention of the Directors. They regret to say they have not yet been able to secure the services of an experienced Manager from Europe on account of the War conditions. The balance sheet however shows that the loss of Rs. 13,342-7-1 made in 1916 has been reduced to Rs. 1,458-8-0 in 1917 which proves that some further improvement has been made, and your Directors hope the next report will be more satisfactory.

From the above sum the Directors have paid ad-interim dividends for 6 months ending 30th June, 1917 as follows:—

On Preference Shares at Rs. 3-8-0 per share, Rs. 17,500-0-0; On Ordinary Shares at Rs. 10-0-0 per share, Rs. 1,43,760; On Deferred Shares at Rs. 30; per share, Rs. 46,800; Total Rs. 2,08,060.

This leaves a balance of Rs. 9,96,014-6-4 which the Directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—

To Depreciation on Machinery account Rs. 1,40,000; To Depreciation on Buildings account Rs. 40,000; To Reserve Fund Rs. 1,70,000; To Goodwill A/c Rs. 1,00,000; A Dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ended 31st December, 1917 (from which Income Tax has to be deducted) Rs. 17,500; A Dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 17½ per share free of Income Tax Rs. 2,51,580; A Dividend on Deferred shares at Rs. 159-11-2 per share free of Income Tax Rs. 2,49,132; Bonus to staff Rs. 10,000; Balance to be carried forward Rs. 17,802-6-4.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said.

There is very little for me to say on this occasion. The Directors' report, describing the work of your Company during the past year, is I think highly satisfactory, and I have no doubt you will agree with me in this. The high quality of our Cement has been maintained throughout and is now thoroughly established in India. We receive orders from all parts of the Country, while a large quantity has been shipped for Military Work and our "Castle" brand is now recognised as a standard cement. It is therefore hardly necessary for me to say anything further on the subject. You will observe from your Directors' report that a contract for Cement has been entered into with the Indian Munitions Board. A considerable quantity of the Company's output is being supplied against that contract and although the price is lower than that obtained from other sources, your Directors considered it right to give all possible assistance to Government at the present time. Under these circumstances we feel sure the shareholders will uphold our action. I am sorry I cannot speak in equally good terms of our Pottery department, though you will find from the report in your hands that it has been slowly and steadily improving. Unfortunately our former managers failed us, and our main difficulty at present is that we have not been able to secure the services of a capable man from Europe on account of War conditions. The matter however is having our earnest attention, and we hope to be able to report substantial improvement when we meet again.

The report along with the audited statement of accounts was duly adopted.

The dividends as recommended by the Directors, were sanctioned.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Shapurji Broacha retiring directors were re-elected.

The proposal paying high compliments to both said that the latter was the "Carnegie of India."

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Government of Bombay, being desirous of encouraging sanitary housing accommodation for the benefit of the working classes in Bombay, hereby invites competitive designs for types of cottages suitable for occupation by the working classes. A prize of Rs. 500 is offered for the best design approved by a Board of Examiners appointed by Government. These designs must be received by the 31st March next. The conditions of the competition are published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

ALL-INDIA CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 611, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

R. E.: Major E. U. Grimshaw.
Dorsetshires: 2nd-Lieut. R. A. Dowdwell.
PRISONER OF WAR.
Rifle Brigade: Lieut. M. G. Begg.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,

Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific, I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust these suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM,
Retired Magistrate.

(2) ...

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, March 2.

Bombay Eleventh Extra Meeting: First Race starts at 3-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 3.

Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

South Indian Club, annual gathering, Hirabagh, 4-30 p.m.

The fifty-fourth annual general meeting, Catholic Library, Cavel Street, 11-30 a.m., the Very Revd. A. Gyr, S.J., presiding.

MONDAY, March 4.

Exemption Tribunal sitting, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Bombay Art Society Exhibition: Last day for receiving pictures.

Balloting for three Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

St. Andrew's Church Sale of Work, Town Hall Opening Ceremony 5 p.m. by Mrs G. Carmichael.

SATURDAY, March, 9.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

Owing to the lamentable death of my beloved wife the marriage of my son Vijayshinh is postponed.—Govindji Meghji Poreeha.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Rly Regt. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B Mitchell, Bandmaster commencing at 6.

POONA RIFLES.

Poona, Feb. 28.

350, Miniature Range.—The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club this day (Thursday) 28th instant at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the firing of matches 13, 14 and 15. The above matches and aggregates close on this date.

351. Lecture.—A lecture will be given by Lieut.-Col. Conway-Gordon, General Staff, Poona Division.

At Poona in the Divisional Library on Thursday 28th instant at 6-45 p.m.

At Kirkee in the Officers' Mess No. 5 Reserve Battalion (India) on Friday 1st March, 1918, at 6-45 p.m.

Subject—"Preparations of the 12th Division for the battle of Arras."

352. Cartridges Dummy Drill.—Cartridges Dummy Drill will be drawn from Armoury by all members at once, these will be carried in bandoliers on all parades unless otherwise ordered.

353. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 338 Cadet J. F. D'Souza, "B" from 15-2-18 to 23-2-18 (M.C.)

No. 341 Cadet V. J. Kabraji "B" from 2-3-18 to 21-3-18.

No. 373 L/Cpl. D. Wilson, Panchgani Det. from 22-2-18 to 21-3-18.

No. 610 Pte. E. E. Paczonsky Kurduwadi Det. from 1-3-18 to 31-3-18.

354. Move.—Sergt. C. S. Brown, is authorized to return to Bombay on completion of his annual course of musketry.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. P. K. Telang will conduct a class at the Blavatsky Lodge, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, taking for his subject, "A World Expectant," by E. A. Wodehouse. The class is open to the public.

A LECTURE ON "ISLAM."

A public lecture in Urdu will be delivered to-night on "Islam and its influence on Humanity" by His Holiness Pir Jamat Ali Shah Sahib, a well known lecturer from the Punjab, at 9 p.m. (B.T.) under the auspices of Anjumane Targibo Taalime Islam and the Sabiria Library at Bhindi Bazar, Habib Building.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above school:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,60,894-13, Lieut.-Col. L. G. Beckham, Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. O'Kearney Rs. 4,550; The Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 100; Bai Sunabai Jehangir Lashkari in sacred memory of her beloved son Bapujee J. Lashkari, on his anniversary day Rs. 100; Mr. Parshottamdas Karsandas Mooljee, on the occasion of Shri Bhagwat Saptah at his residence, through Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas (in 1 piece bearer debenture of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.) Rs. 100; A "Parsi" Rs. 100; Mr. Pragjee Surjee, through Mr. Bhaidas Rs. 51; Durbar Shri Muluvala on the felicitous occasion of his birthday, through Seth Khimjee Dayal Rs. 51; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai Rs. 50; Mr. Barjor C. Lal Rs. 39-13-2; Mr. Bakubhai Mansukhbhai Rs 30; Sir Shapoorjee B. Broacha, Kt., Rs. 25; Mr. Purshottamdas Nathuram Patel, Rs. 25; A "Friend" Rs. 25; Mrs. Hirabai J. N. Petit and sisters, Rs. 25; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Rs. 15; Mr. Amratlal Popatlal, Rs. 15; Messrs. The Texas Company, Rs. 10; D. C. Rs. 10; Messrs. Fakirjee Rustamjee & Sons Rs. 10; Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarjee Rs. 10; Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co. Rs. 10; Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas Nathubhai, J.P., Rs. 10; Mr. Sahajirao Govind Sawant Rs. 10; "A Humble Being" Rs. 10; Mr. Mohanlal Panalal, on the occasion of his birthday, Rs. 10; Sums of and under rupees five Rs. 125; Total Rs. 3,66,411-11-2.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 16th February, 1918, occurred as follows:—

Bombay City, 19; Ahmedabad City, 20; Gogo, 6; other places in Ahmedabad District, 890; Kaira District, 978; Broach City, 28; other places in Broach District, 70; Surat City, 27; other places in Surat District, 82; West Khandesh District, 158; East Khandesh District, 190; Kalyan, 5; other places in Thana District, 20; Satara District, 302; Nasik District, 152; Ahmednagar District, 63; Poona City, 56; other places in Poona District, 113; Sholapur City, 49; other places in Sholapur District, 213; Kolaba District, 7; Ratnagiri, 9; Vengurla, 5; Bankot, 3; other places in Ratnagiri District, 19; Belgaum District, 226; Dharwar District, 79; Bijapur District, 165; Kanara District, 3; Karachi City, 2; Shikarpur City, 13; other places in Sukkur District, 21; Larkana District, 13; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 238; Bhor State, 6; Akalkote State, 10; Shrivardhan, 12; other places in Janjira State, 13; Mandvi, 3; other places in Cutch State, 15; Cambay State, 60; Khairpur State, 1; Bhavnagar City, 2; Jamnagar, 60; Jafrabad, 4; Salaya, 1; Porbunder, 5; other places in Kathiawar Agency, 658; Surat Agency, 12; Satara Agency, 30; Bijapur Agency, 33; Mahi Kantha Agency, 262; Palanpur Agency, 160; and Rewa Kantha Agency, 50. Total 5,914.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Gaiety Revue Company, presented last night at the Palace of Varieties Mr. Tom Melbourne's new military revue entitled "Very Well Tanks." The Melbourne season at the Palace of Varieties has been a successful one and the new revue bids fair to prove perhaps the greatest draw of the season. The new production introduces the popular characters Bob and Bill, who after trying to run a correspondence school, etc., eventually join the Flying Corps. They find their adventures in an aeroplane a bit too exciting and they end up by taking charge of a full size tank. The revue is in six remarkable scenes, and among the most noteworthy things to be seen will be a full size tank in action, an aeroplane, etc. Mr. Melbourne appeared as Bob and the Duke of Malabar, and the audience had an enjoyment full of mirth and merriment. He was assisted by Bunny Austin in the role of Bill, who proved himself an able comedian. Among the other artists are Eileen Melbourne whose fine singing provides a veritable treat and whose clever acting is much admired and who appeared as the "commander"; Rosie Castello who is a prime favourite and whose clever singing and acting invariably draw enthusiastic applause; Peggy Castello who continues to delight Gaiety audiences with her fine dancing which has been so successful a feature of the performances at this theatre; and Laura Diamond whose sweet melodies were also accorded a fine reception by the audience.

The special Court of Inquiry into the 'Ayuthia" catastrophe arrived at a finding on Wednesday which was not disclosed. The papers with the finding of the Court have been submitted to the Local Government.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28.)

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, reverting.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi, transferred.

Brigadier-General L. Beatty was placed in temporary charge of the office of the Political Resident at Aden with effect from the 20th February, 1918, vice Major-General J. M. Stewart, C.B., proceeded to Cairo on duty.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Assistant Judge in Sind for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires, and to appoint Mr. Tirithdas Choithram, LL.B., to hold it and to do duty as Assistant Judge in Sind.

Rao Bahadur Bulakidas Bapuji Trivedi, on relief, to be City Magistrate at Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Mehta, reverting.

Mr. Shridhar Vasudev Lavate, acting Mamlatdar of the Dahanu Taluka in the district of Thana, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Assistant Judge of Thana, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Thana Sessions Division.

Captain C. S. Hickman, D.S.O., R.I.M., Port Officer, Bombay, to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., is granted such privilege leave in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to one year with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha to be Collector of Kolaba, vice Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Mahadev Chintaman Kelkar, District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for two months and a half with effect from 25th March, 1918, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

License to solemnize Christian marriages is granted to the Rev. Alfred Garland of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Assistant Surgeon Rao Bahadur M. M. Mody, I. M. & S., is granted, from the date of relief, privilege leave of absence in combination with furlough up to six months.

R. B. and C. I. Rly. Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Thomas Maxey Storrar, V.D., resigns his commission. Dated 31st March, 1917.

THE LATE RAO BAHADUR MADHAORAO MORAY.

A correspondent writes:—

Rao Bahadur Madhaorao Somjee Moray died at Malvan on the morning of the 18th ultimo at the ripe old age of nearly 84 years. He entered Government service in the Salt Department in January, 1850, at the age of 16 as a weigh clerk at Malvan on a salary of Rs. 4 monthly. His intelligence and abilities, however, soon brought him to the notice of the higher officers and he was shortly afterwards promoted to a clerk's post in the Assistant Collector's Office, where, within a few years he rose from the last post to the highest, viz., the Shirestedar's. He was Shirestedar to several Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue. In 1871, Sir Charles Pritchard having been appointed by Government to reform the Bombay Salt Department, Sir Charles specially selected Rao Bahadur Moray to assist him in that work. Mr. Madhaorao was gazetted in 1886 to the post of Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue and retired from that post in 1892 after serving Government for 42 years. In appreciation of his distinguished services the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him as a personal distinction. On his retirement he devoted himself to many works of public utility.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 3-30 p.m.)

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Silver Balm 9-12, Pastime 9-9, Forward III. 9-2, Radiant 9-0, Francis Armand 8-10, Pantomime II. 8-8, Mazboot 8-7, Summer Thyme 8-5, Bandit 8-3, Cyanite 8-3, St. Andrews 7-11, St. Bawn 7-0, All Silk 6-10.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Foolish Fancy 9-11, Forfeit Lass 9-11, County Cricket 9-4, Black Kite 9-3, Vanity Box 8-12, Kenilworth 8-6, Dunskey 8-0, Bedtime 7-13, Billy Bawn 7-11, Gipsy's Advice 7-10, Dorian 7-4, Sospello 7-0.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Enchantment 9-2, Dyna 8-12, Wavelet's Dupe 8-11, Hunyadi 8-8, Claim A. 8-7, Birthday Clothes 8-7, Sophie 8-5, Sungrebe 8-3, Decorum 7-13, Watch Tower 7-11, Flotelle 7-11, Madrina 7-9, Mousme 7-8, Sauntorer 7-1, Falcon Queen 6-11.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Ace of Royals 9-12, Dartmoor 9-3, Saidan 9-2, Four Aces 8-13, Gazal 8-9, Lord Roseberry 8-5, Najdi 8-0, Fury 7-11, Maasal 7-4, Investment 7-4, Natal 7-2, Ata Allah 7-2, Dhajdan 7-0, Compradore 7-0, Bayonet 6-12, Aladdin 6-7, Second String 6-7, Full Moon 6-7, Financier 6-7, Mid-Air 6-7.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Dn. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Black Ivory 9-6, Ajmer 8-13, Morning Light 8-13, Rose Hill 8-9, Good Luck 8-8, Collector 8-5, Balloon 8-4, Kaiumers 8-0, Marmora 8-0, Dandelion (late Full House) 7-13, Pacific 7-9, Edward 7-7, Justice 7-7, Resold 7-6, Fairy Gold 7-6, Cingalee 7-6.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Dn. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mandil 9-4, Adil 9-4, Quantity 9-1, Ruby Fish 9-1, Raven 9-0, Good Morning 8-13, Argonaut 8-11, Duhallow 8-11, Full Moon 8-11, Royal Taj 8-7, Devildom 8-5, Dolphin 8-4, Hudban 8-2, Second String 8-2, Boxer 8-1, Rage 8-0, Salim 7-13, Vanguard 7-11, Shatra 7-10, Tasmania 7-8, Britania 7-8, Royalist 7-6, Hurman (late Barjora) 7-6, Tit Bits 7-5, Viking 7-3, Warminster 7-0.

THE MELTON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Kruger 8-2, All Joy 8-6, Gay Crusader 9-0, Early Bird 9-0, Rising Sun 7-4, Last Day 7-8, Hamilton 8-6, Dictate 8-10, New Era 8-10, Beadmaker 7-12, Istamboul 8-6, Soocab 9-0, Anaiza 9-0, Count Wabler 9-0, Saree 8-10, Mechanic 8-2, Minion 8-2, Marauder 8-2, Axis 8-2, Amusement 7-12, Rare Find 8-6, Herman 7-12, Firelock 8-6, Aligarh 9-0, Shamavaz 8-6, Sprinter 7-4, Diamond King 9-0, Kapurthala 9-0, Shiraz 8-6.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1399-15—Little & Co., Krishnaji Anant Joshi v. Karsandas Narranji & ors. Mulla & M, Ragh N & Co.

79-17—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Aziz bin Haji Ahmed bin Abdulla Behzad v. Mahomed bin Abdulla Behzad & ors, Payne & Co., Parmanand & Co.

1415-17—Shroff & D. Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy v. Pilaji Malooji Borekar & anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

906-17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Vadilal & Co. a firm v. Messrs J F Shroff & Co. a firm, Unwalla P and P, Part heard.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Munl. Comnr. v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji & G, Parwatibai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

AFTER THE DISPOSAL OF SUIT NO. 806-17.

RENEWED APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 42.

367-14—N C Dalal, Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. Messrs Gordhandas Khatao Crs No. 6B, Payne & Co., Part Heard, 28-2-18.

CHINESE OPIUM SMUGGLERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 28.

A Chinese named Thun Lun Sun, his wife and servant who were charged by Excise Inspector Hogan with illicit trafficking in opium, were to-day sentenced by Lieut. Colonel Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, the first two to fines of Rs 500 each, and the servant to Rs. 50 or in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment each. It may be recalled that the accused employed a motor car for their journeys to and from Bombay instead of travelling by train when carrying on their trade.

In his report of the working of the Mysore Government stud farm at Kunigal for 1916-17 Col. Desaraj Urs, Chief Commandant, states that 15 country-bred horses of the farm were sold at Poona and Bombay for an average price of Rs. 1,635 per animal, and that for the purpose of conducting experiments five pony mares imported from Ahmednagar are now in foal to Arab stallions. If the experiments succeed it is hoped to supply for sale to the public a class of ponies specially useful for district work.

SURAT VANITA VISHRAM.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

A large and representative meeting of the citizens of Surat presided over by Mr. F. Pratt, Commissioner N.D., was held on Friday last in the Hall of the Vanita Vishram to distribute prizes to the successful pupils of the Institution. The attendance of females was unusually large. After some songs had been sung in honor of the goddess Sarasvati by the girls of the institution, Mrs. Bajigauri, the manager, read the report which stated that attached to the Vanita Vishram is a large boarding house and inmates, especially widows, are fed, lodged and educated free of charge. The subjects taught are English, Gujarati, Sanskrit, drawing, sewing, music, etc. Particular care is being taken after their religions and moral training. Very lately a preparatory class to train girls for Training College Examination has also been opened. The manager then referred to the debt the institution has incurred of about Rs. 40,000 and appealed to the generous public to assist her in the work undertaken with a purely charitable purpose.

The girls next gave some recitations in Gujarati, Sanskrit and English, after which prizes were distributed by the president. In his remarks Mr. Pratt said that he was highly pleased to see such a useful institution housed in a very commodious, bright and airy building. Gujarat was really in want of such an institution and he was glad to note that in Surat they had institutions like the Vanita Vishram, the Sarvajanik High School, the Parsi Orphanage, the Parsi Maternity Hospital, the new Secondary College that is to be opened and other useful public institutions. He hoped generous persons would come forward and give their support to such charitable works. The want of lady teachers was greatly felt and it was a happy idea to have opened classes to train females.

Mr. Pratt subscribed Rs. 101 towards the fund, Mr. Govindji Gopalji Desai Rs. 101, Mrs. Pramilabhai Narbheram Rs. 25, Mr. Chimanlal Haribhai Rs. 25, Mr. Bhikhabhai Lalbhai Rs. 25.

After a vote of thanks to the president and the usual garlanding and singing of the "National Anthem," the proceedings terminated.

FRAUD ON A KARACHI FIRM.

SWINDLING RS. 4,500 BY MISREPRESENTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

Messrs. Hoar and Co. of Karachi purchased on credit tanned leather worth Rs. 4,500 from Messrs. Naun Fatahalla and Co. of Karachi about a week ago. On Monday a Mahomedan presented a chit at Messrs. Hoar and Co.'s office, purporting to have been written by the vendors and saying that the amount due to them might be sent through bearer. The manager of Messrs. Hoar and Co. not suspecting any fraud issued a cheque on the Bank of Bombay for the full amount due to Messrs. Naun Fatahalla payable to bearer. The following day Messrs. Naun Fatahalla and Co. sent one of their employees to receive payment from Messrs. Hoar and Co., but were informed that payment by cheque on the Bank of Bombay had already been made on the strength of a chit received from them the previous day. Enquiries made at the Bank led to the discovery that the cheque was cashed the same day.

The Cantonment Police are making enquiries. The swindler has absconded.

GRIEVENCES OF EUROPEAN I. M. S. OFFICERS.

REPRESENTATION TO SURGEON-GENERAL O'DONNEL.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnel, Director, Indian Medical Services, visited Karachi last week-end and inspected all the war hospitals and received a deputation from the European I.M.S. officers, who have submitted to him a memorial setting forth grievances of pay and prospects to be submitted to the King-Emperor, through the Secretary of State for India.

TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA. HOSPITAL.

SUICIDE BY AILING MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

On Tuesday a tragic incident took place in the Medical College Hospital, resulting in the death of Mr. C. Needham, Deputy Magistrate of Dhubri. It appears that Mr. Needham was admitted into the hospital about a month ago suffering from cancer. His case was a serious one and he was placed under the charge of Colonel Wilson, I.M.S. At about ten o'clock on Wednesday morning a loud report was heard from the cubicle occupied by Mr. Needham. On an investigation being made, Mr. Needham was discovered lying on his bed with a gaping wound in his temple, while his hand held a smoking revolver. The death appears to have been instantaneous.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE DECLINES PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, having declined the presidentship of the forthcoming Bengal Provincial Conference, a meeting of the Reception Committee for fresh election will be held to-day at 5 p.m.

DON'T FORGET!

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WEEK

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

PSEUDO "NON-BRAHMAN" MOVEMENT.

DR. NAIR ON LUKEWARMNESS OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Speaking at the first anniversary of the newspaper "Justice," Dr. T. M. Nair said that the non-Brahmin movement had to fight against two difficulties. One was the social tyranny exercised upon them by the priestly class, and against these disabilities they have successfully fought. The other was the lukewarmness of the Madras Government. The non-Brahmin movement was brought into existence to counteract Home Rule, which aimed at dealing a blow against the British Raj. In this they expected support from the Madras Government, which was not forthcoming. The local Government was afraid of Home Rulers and their weak action against Mrs. Besant by giving her a holiday trip to Ootacamund was not enough. The Government of India did the greatest political blunder by over-ruling the local Government and did not permit the latter to retire, but kept it with hands tied. The Brahmin oligarchy and the Home Rule movement brought "Justice" into existence. The speaker and others were still Congressmen. Mrs. Besant succeeded in bringing back Mr. Tilak into the Congress-fold and closing the two wings of the Congress. How did the Home Rulers select Mr. Tilak to head their deputation to England? Non-Brahmins should, therefore, send a deputation to England lest what they had done, would be of no avail. He appealed for funds.

A deputation will be selected in a day or two, who must be free to go whenever they thought proper.

AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been from time immemorial the proud privilege of lawyers, particularly of criminal lawyers, to be the champions of liberties of the people in all civilised countries. If honours and great emoluments have not won them over, they are the greatest opponents of bureaucracy and the staunchest supporters of the rights and liberties of the people. As a great orator has said "they anticipate the evil and snuff the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze."

The Bombay Vakils' Association, true to their tradition of their profession, rose to the occasion and sent a timely protest against the Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code enhancing the powers of the Presidency Magistrates and correspondingly curtailing the liberties of the subjects. In this laudable object that learned body has apparently the universal support of the Press and the Public.

In such a state of affairs, the letter of Mr. Velinkar, a lawyer of reputation, comes as a great surprise. In every general rule there is usually an exception that proves the rule. Is Mr. Velinkar an exception that proves the general rule stated above?

The great reputation that that gentleman enjoys as criminal lawyer may perhaps induce the authorities and the public to give weight to his opinion that it does not deserve. Whatever his qualifications may be, it must be plainly and frankly stated that he certainly is not as well qualified as an ordinary pleader practising in the Police Courts, and much less than the Vakils' Association, to pronounce an opinion on this subject. The proposed amendment refers to cases of a less serious nature, of offences punishable with less than six months, and I would ask my learned friend to refer to his diaries of past years and find out how often since his elevation has he been concerned or engaged in such less grave and serious cases? In almost all the criminal cases in which he has appeared as a Counsel the offences are of a grave and serious nature and therefore is no question of a summary trial or if the offences are less serious, the parties are wealthy and respectable and therefore the Magistrates, according to a ruling of the High Court (in re. Talcherkar) consider it safe to take fuller notes. It is quite natural that situated as he is, he sees less or no danger in the proposed amendment. It is the poor clients of those poor Vakils, whose increasing numbers he so helplessly mourns, that are really affected by it and therefore it is they who have a primary claim to speak and be heard on the subject. Luckily for him he has long passed the stage when either the vagaries of the Bench or the whims of the Law should touch him. Therefore he can now well afford from his elevated position to laugh out lightly as frivolous, the real dangers and pitfalls to which his less fortunate professional brethren are still liable.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, 26th February, 1918.

GREEN'S ROOF GARDEN

BOMBAY'S LEADING CAFE RESTAURANT.

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By kind permission of Their Excellencies, Members of H. E. the Governor's Band will play during Dinner on Saturday.

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THE BORAH CONTROVERSY.

CONSPIRACY HELD NOT PROVED.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES ON RESPONDENT NO. 1.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston delivered decision in the case in which Messrs. (1) Nomanbhaisaheb bin Huseinbhaisaheb, (2) Alibhoy Kadibhoy Oostad, (3) Esufally Valiji Hotelwalla and (4) Mahomedally Sahiwala were, at the instance of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji, called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over in the sum of Rs. 250 and one surety for a like amount each to keep the peace for a period of one year.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Company, with Mr. Bhave, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the first respondent; Mr. F Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman, for the second and third respondents; and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai for the fourth respondent. Mr. S. G. Velinker was present on behalf of the sons of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy.

JUDGMENT.

The respondents have been called upon to show cause why they should not enter into bonds in the sum of Rs. 250 with two sureties resident in Bombay for one year to keep the peace. The evidence shows that or about December 16 a series of articles appeared in a Gujarati paper called "The Praja Mitra," criticising the conduct of the High Priest of the Borah community. Considerable resentment was felt in the community at these attacks, and while the feeling in the community was in a state of tension, complainant and others moved the Advocate-General to call upon the Trustees of the Chandabhoy Sheikh's Mosque for an account of their management. Complainant states in his information that he and other leading members of the community have the welfare of their community at heart and are advocating the employment of charity funds for the spread of education and other beneficial purposes. The Trustees maintained that they were only liable for their management to the High Priest, and thereupon another notice containing similar requisitions was served through Messrs. Payne and Company on the High Priest.

THE EXCOMMUNICATION.

On or about Juy 28th complainant and the six sons of the late Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. A. M. Jivanji and two others were excommunicated at a meeting of the community held at Chandabhoy's Mosque. On or about August 28th a suit was filed by the Advocate-General in the High Court against the Borah High Priest and others praying *inter alia* for inspection and accounts and for framing a scheme. Complainant states that since an order was made by the High Court requiring the High Priest to give inspection of the books of account relating to the charity in question, the relations between the complainant and the High Priest have been considerably embittered. He says the first accused, who is the Amil of the Borah community in Bombay has been daily contriving plans with the leaders of the religion at his place at Badri Mahal to bring the avowed opponents of the High Priest, including the complainant, to their knees by assaulting, humiliating and, if necessary, murdering them; that as a result of this conspiracy respondents 2, 3 and 4 in pursuance of a concerted plan have been abusing the complainant whenever he passes in his carriage and threaten to kill him on an opportunity being afforded to them; that on November 19 at 6-30 p.m. while he was passing in his carriage through Parel Road, the fourth respondent dealt him a severe blow on the head with a thick bamboo stick; that at the time of the assault a number of other Borahs including respondents 2 and 3 were standing at the corner of Full Galli with sticks in their hands. The charge against respondent 4 was tried by the learned Third Presidency Magistrate and he was acquitted. As regards the alleged presence of respondents 2 and 3 with sticks in their hands, no mention of this was made by complainant in his complaint to the Police.

"EXTREMELY WEAK" EVIDENCE.

The evidence which has been brought against these respondents is in fact extremely weak. The first point noticeable about the evidence against them is that they are almost invariably referred to in the same breath. They always appear at the same time, on the same spot, make the same remark and do the same thing. Thus it is alleged that on August 25th 1916 they both were seen through a window after Hasanali Abdulali had been assaulted and were heard to shout "bring down this adversary, why did you let him go." Then complainant says that some time before his excommunication respondent 2 and respondent 3 and the other two respondents were overheard by him at a dinner at Nazim Baug saying "the muddais (or adversaries) must be brought to their senses and properly handled." Then at the meeting at Chandabhoy's Mosque, at which complainant was excommunicated respondents 2 and 3 are alleged to have been seen inviting people to come to the meeting and at the meeting to have helped to keep order saying "Sit down." "Don't shout."

After this, complainant alleges that on or about September 5th when he was on his way to his house in Doctor Street, respondents 2, 3, and 4 abused him and were on the point of beating him; that on October 5th or thereabouts these respondents called him a "muddai" in Bhendi Bazaar. Further evidence has been called to show that respondent 2 and respondent 3 endeavoured to prevent Mulla Abdul Hussein from dining at Danwd Baug on or about October 18th and abused him, and in the evidence of Abdul Hussein Alibhoy these respondents were referred to as "bahadurs" through whom he could get "bones broken."

ALLEGED THREATS.

Practically the only incident brought forward in which these two respondents are not coupled together was the incident sometime before July 31st when respondent 3 was seen to take signatures on a petition to the Commissioner of Police and was alleged by Mahomedali Abdul Kader to say in an angry and excited tone "Khaber levi joey" or that notice should be taken of the adversaries.

The next defect which is to be observed in the evidence brought against these respondents is that while the authorities show that to justify an order under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code risk of a breach of the peace must be imminent, the greater portion of the evidence brought against them is of alleged incidents which took place more than six months ago. Thus the incident referred to by Hasanali Abdulali is alleged to have taken place as leng ago as August 25th 1916, the alleged expression "Khaber levi joey" was uttered before July 31 1917, and so was the alleged conversation at Nazim Baug. The meeting at Chandbhai's Mosque took place also in July.

STORY OF ASSAULT.

But there is a still greater weakness when the evidence itself is critically examined, for with regard to the incident on August 25th Hasanali Abdulali apears to me to have been convicted out of his own mouth of a deliberate attempt to convert mere hearsay into direct evidence against these respondents. It seems to me impossible to believe if Hasanali had seen the respondents after the assault as he now alleges, that his pleader could have written in his petition that on the day after the assault he (Hasanali) was informed by many person that respondents 2 and 3 were seen to drive up in a hack victoria after the assault and that they told the crowd they must severely beat the enemy of the Mullaji. Dr. Nakhoda with whom Hasaali had a convesation afterwards says Hasanali told him he did not recognise his assailant and made no mention of what happened after the assault. The attempted corroboration of Hasanali by Mahomedali Abdul Kader seems to me merely to diminish the reliance which can be placed on Mahomedali's evidence. It is this witness who refers to the expression "Khaber levi joey," alleged to have been used by respondent 3 some time before July 31st 1917. The words themselves literally mean "notice should be taken" and respondent 3 at the time he is alleged to have used them was engaged in getting up a petition to the Commissioner. Mahomedalli says that from the angry and excited manner in which the words were used it would be inferred that violence was implied; but even assuming the correctness of his impression the incident occurred so long ago that it does not seem to me to have much bearing on the question of an imminence of a breach of the peace at the present time.

The evidence relating to the alleged conversation between respondents 1, 2, 3, 4 at Nazim Baug is even less reliable. Complainant's evidence is not corroborated and he was vague to a degree. "I think I have seen them (respondents 1, 2, 3, 4) together at some dinner. It was some dinner of Boras. I don't remember exactly where I have seen them. It was some relation who gave the dinner, some relation of mine. I don't know when. I don't remember the name."

But these incidents, the only facts alleged against respondents 2, and 3, are that they invited persons to the meeting at Chandbhoy's mosque and kept order in July, 1917, that they tried to prevent Mulla Abdul Hussain from attending a dinner at Dowd Baug in October, and Complainant's uncorroborated allegations that they abused him on or about September 5th and October 5th in Doctor Street and Bendi Bazaar, and the evidence of Abdula Hussain Alibhoy that respondent 1 referred to them in October as Bahadurs through whom he could get bones broken.

In my opinion the evidence does not establish that it is necessary for keeping the peace that they should be bound over.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SAHIWALLA.

With reference to the case against respondent 4, I am of opinion that it is established that he was spying for respondent 1, his instructions being to watch the movements of those who were regarded as the opponents of the High Priest, and who had been excommunicated, and to see who went to the Adamji Peerbhoy mosque at Charni Road. This fact is, in my opinion, established beyond reasonable doubt by the evidence of Shirazuddin Mulla Abdul Hussain, Abdul Hussain Alibhoy and Mahomedalli Abdul Kader. At a very late stage in the case a witness was called, viz., Kaderbhoy Ismailjee Nagri, who gave evidence implicating this respondent to a much greater degree. According to this witness. respondent 4 told him about the middle of July that complainant and others would not be so fortunate as to taste the dry dates on the Id holiday (July 20), that he would slaughter them, that he was instructed from Badri Mahal. This witness further stated that on October 20th, respondent 4 told him he was watching at Sir Adamji's sanatorium at Charni Road, and mentioned an incident during the Mohorrum in which he had stopped the carriage containing ladies who were about to go to the Mosque and had detained them from so doing by threatening to take their names. Kaderbhoy alleges that this respondent said he had been ordered by respondent 1 to handle the "muddais" and if possible kill them. It seems to me that if this evidence is examined, great weaknesses are apparent. Kaderbhoy admits he is the landlord of Complainant and his friend and that his father was his 3 friend also, that he sees Complainant once or twice a week, and on a matter of importance would see him every day, but he says he never told Complainant about the facts of respondent 4 until October 26th. He says that after the second incident he impressed upon Complainant his danger and told him about the threats, and yet Complainant never mentioned the name of this witness when asked for when he read his information and it was not until 3rd February that the witness was served with a witness summons.

MERELY WATCHING AND TAKING NOTES.

No reason is apparent why respondent 4 should hold himself out as such a dangerous man to Kaderbhoy Ismailji Nagri as far back as in July as well as in October, and to the other witnesses with whom he had conversation, hold himself out as an ordinary person watching and taking notes. Again, if this respondent had really been ordered to take violent measures, it seems improbable that he would show himself so openly in the neighbourhood of those whom he had been directed to attack. Abdul Hussain Alibhoy states that this respondent stopped him and asked him why he went to the infidel's mosque, and said he would take his name, but he makes no mention of any threat or violence. Shirajudin, says, respondent 4 told him his instructions were to watch the adversaries. The respondent, as stated before, was acquitted of charge of causing hurt to the Complainant, and there only remain the uncorroborated allegations of Complainant as regards the incident in September and October in Doctor Street and Bhendi Bazaar, when he says that respondent and others abused him. In my opinion, the evidence does not establish that it is necessary for keeping the peace that respondent should be bound over.

NO EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

As regards respondent 1, I see no reason to doubt the evidence of Fakrudin Motabhoy, who is a Khan Saheb and an Hon. Magistrate. The Complainant's evidence relating to the dinner at Nazim Baug has already been referred to, as also the allegations of Kaderbhoy Ismailjee Nazim, with reference to the alleged admissions of respondent 4 regarding instructions from respondent 1. In my opinion it is established, as stated before, that respondent 1 ordered respondent 4 to spy on the movements of the alleged opponents of the High Priest; but the witness in my opinion comes far too short of establishing the conspiracy alleged in the Complainant's information.

Mulla Abdul Hussain says he had seen all the respondents together at Badri Mahal; later he said he had seen respondents 1, 2, 3, together twice at Badri Mahal, and that respondents 2 and 3 took no part at the Badri Mahal interview; as he was sent for, so they were sent for.

FEELING IN THE COMMUNITY.

The evidence shows no doubt the existence of strong feeling in the community, and the evidence of Khan Saheb Fakrudin Motabhoy, Mulla Abdul Hussain, and Abdul Hussain Alibhoy, shows in my opinion at most that respondent 1 failed to realize the responsibility of his high position, and did not rebuke intemperate language used in his presence and also on two occasions used threatening language himself with a view to giving effect to the excommunication of the alleged opponents of the High Priest and to prevent the Adamji Peerbhoy mosque being used, but in view of the authorities cited by the defence including the two Bombay cases *in re* Shivram Purshram, 6 Bombay Law Reporter, 663, and Emperor v. Chandbasara, 6 Bombay Law Reporter, 862, in my opinion it is not established that it is necessary for keeping the peace that the respondent should be bound over. Mr. Talyarkhan has asked me to say a few words about the feeling in the community. I hope the leaders would do their best to impress on the community the duty of not giving way to feelings of excitement, especially in connection with the litigation now pending. It is the right of every British subject to have recourse to the Courts instituted by law and it would not be to the credit of any community if one of its members were made to suffer as a consequence of his exercising his right.

QUESTION OF OUT-CASTING.

The question whether the out-casting of the Complainant and others was justifiable or not can only be decided by suit for defamation. There is no doubt that the Complainant has been put to great annoyance to the extent that he could not attend the funeral of his near relations, and refrained from going to a house which he was building in Doctor Street. But whether the out-casting was defamatory or not is a question that does not appear to me to come within the purview of this case.

STRENGTH
AND HOW TO GAIN IT.

INSTEAD OF EXERCISES, PATENT FOOD AND MEDICINES, TAKE PHOSPHATE WITH YOUR MEALS.

The demand to-day is for men and women who are strong in every sense of the word—possessing the physical strength necessary to endure hardships and fatigue; the mental strength to grapple with difficult problems; the nervous force which endows the body with vigour and vitality: the will power to triumph over adversity and turn defeat into victory. But such glorious strength is impossible so long as your nerves are weak and exhausted, and therefore if you would be really strong you must first care for your nerves. Weak, exhausted nerves need food, and it has been proved in numberless cases that the only food they can or will absorb readily and naturally is pure *bitro-phosphate*—a well-known form of phosphate which most chemists stock in 5-gr. compressed tablets, so that if you feel your strength is failing from any cause, you should get a supply of these *bitro-phosphate* tablets and take one with every meal. Practically all of the minor ailments afflicting mankind, as well as many of the more serious maladies, can be traced to nervous exhaustion and lowered vitality, and probably this explains why such a remarkable improvement in the general health is invariably noticeable when *bitro-phosphate* is taken as directed, and the nerves are thereby revitalised and made strong.

INDIA'S WOODEN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

REVIVAL AT CALICUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

A Calicut correspondent writes:—On Sunday afternoon the south beach presented an animated scene, large crowds having gathered to witness the launching of two fair sized wooden vessels which have been built for the coasting trade. One of these is a kottiyal of about 100 tons, the other being what the Arabs call "Boambu" and is of somewhat larger dimensions and carrying capacity. The former vessel, built by an enterprising Moplah merchant, has been bought at a high figure by a Cutch shipper, the "Boamba" intended for Arabian trade having been constructed for an Arab owner. There are some fifteen more vessels of these classes on the slips and the belief prevails that this revival of wooden shipbuilding industry will continue for some years.

"THE COTTON DANGER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the leader in your issue of to-day's date under the heading of "THE COTTON DANGER," the position as stated in the article is not in accordance with the facts of the case. You state that the prices now ruling in the market are simply fictitious and have no relation whatsoever with the actual demand. If the position is examined, I think you will admit that this is not case and that the high price is simply due to demand being in excess of supply.

The present quotation for Good Broach is about Rs. 670 and there are free buyers of actual cotton upcountry for shipment purposes at over this parity. If Broach cotton was available in Bombay to-day there would be no difficulty in selling to actual consumers at the present ruling price. The rates of Indian Cotton are relatively much cheaper than Americans even allowing for the difference in quality.

You state that two well-known Marwari speculators have purchased four lakhs of bales of Broach for which they might ask delivery from their sellers and re-sell same at huge profits. If your contention is correct that the price is unduly inflated by speculation, to whom will they be able to sell their actual cotton? If the price is such as to tempt consumers to purchase, then it cannot be contended that the rate has been unduly inflated by speculation, but it is simply a question of supply and demand. If on the other hand the rate is so high that consumers will not purchase, then they will be left with the cotton or have to re-sell it at a loss.

You state further that something between ten and twenty lakhs of bales of Broach cotton has been purchased. If this is correct, which I do not for a minute think is the case, then somebody or other must have sold short to the extent of this amount, less possibly the whole of the Broach crop which is only approximately three lakhs of bales. If a man sells what he hasn't got, then it is only his own fault if he gets caught.

You state further that Japanese have bought from twelve to fifteen lakhs of bales. This is palpably incorrect as the total shipments to Japan for the year are unlikely to exceed twelve lakhs of bales and we are not yet half through the season. Japanese firms here are merchants and not speculators and it is ridiculous to assume that they would over buy to the extent you mention. If you will make inquiries you will find that ready cotton of other descriptions is selling much above the Broach Contract parity.

You also state that the railway stations in the Broach cotton growing districts are congested with cotton bales ready for consignment to Bombay, but freight is not available. I would point out that the Broach crop is only just now beginning to arrive upcountry and there is no congestion of Broach cotton bales on any single station on the Broach lines.

My object in writing you is simply to point out that the position of cotton in Bombay has been misrepresented in your article and I do not wish to express an opinion as to whether or not it would be advantageous for Government to take any action.

I enclose my card, and beg to remain—Yours etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE COTTON TRADE.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

[We do not know why our correspondent, having regard to his authoritative position, prefers not to disclose his identity. In publishing his letter, however, we are bound to express the opinion that with his knowledge of the market, he can hardly have persuaded himself that the price at which cotton now stands in the market is not fictitious and affected by the large operations of people who are buying not to consume but to speculate. That is the main point and if that is not to be denied, there is little to be gained by arguing minor details. As to Japanese buyers we would refer our correspondent to our remarks on this point which appear in another column under "Notes of the Day." Editor—"B. C."]

COTTON GAMBLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public at large and particularly those connected with the cotton trade are highly indebted to you, Sir, for your having in your to-day's Leader placed before the public and the Government in a most able and concise form the most serious and undesirable results likely to ensue unless some prompt and drastic action is taken, to check the wild upward trend in the price of cotton. Those who are in the trade not only know too well but are frankly giving out that the situation all round has really become serious and everyday it is becoming worse. For the last two weeks the market had remained practically steady, but lately, owing to the publication of reports by some of the European Commission Houses, that the control of the price of the article by the Government is an impossibility, the bull clique have without any reasonable cause put up the price by about Rs. 30 in two days. It is a well known fact that almost all of these so-called Commission Houses are themselves speculating in thousand of bales daily and encourage gambling, particularly on the bull side. The most unfortunate and rather serious matter is that, although the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd., was formed with the main object of safeguarding the interests of and regulating the cotton trade in general, the principles enunciated by most of those closely connected with it are, as is well known amongst the trade, of a quite extraordinary character. Although nearly 80 per cent. of the entire cotton trade passes through the hands of native merchants one or two individuals only can claim to have any voice in its meetings or deliberations. In your to-day's article you have expressed surprise that, although last year after a rise of about Rs. 100 the maximum prices were fixed and this year although the rise has been nearly Rs. 275, why nothing is being done? The reason is quite plain and obvious. Last year most of the so-called commission houses had considerable "bear" interest, while this year they have been "bulling" from the very commencement and the present situation has been created to a considerable extent owing been created to a considerable extent owing to their manipulation. The Controller of Prices recently addressed a communication to the Association requesting their co-operation in putting down speculation and fixing the maximum prices. Although two weeks have passed they have not yet given any satisfactory reply. It is rumoured that the sense of the reply would be that they do not desire to have any interference and, on the contrary, they demand from the Government a Royal Charter on the basis of the Liverpool Association, giving them absolute authority to control the entire cotton trade. Considering the methods employed by most of its members and the dissatisfaction prevalent in the trade about its working nobody could think that the Government could give any such charter, but on the contrary it will not be surprising if a searching inquiry is held as to its constitution and the way in which it has fulfilled its objects for some years. The directors are generally the principal buyers. They are the people who fix the standards for various grades on which tenders are made. They are the arbitrators and surveyors for examination of cotton tendered and they are the persons who fix monthly and daily prices for settlement etc., Now, if such persons are buyers, what could one expect from them? Of course in old days there were amongst the Directors Scotch and English gentlemen of different principles and consequently the Association in those days enjoyed a very good reputation. The whole atmosphere is entirely changed now. Hundreds of merchants, as is well known to the public, have stopped doing any business on the basis of the Association terms. The time has arrived when the cotton trade in general ought to take some decisive step for their future good and benefit. The present situation has become so very serious that, if the Government do not intervene at all, one does not know what will happen in the near future. The maximum prices for Broach Cotton in which the whole speculation is being carried on must be fixed by the Government to avert the disastrous results likely to follow if immediate action is not taken. At a time like this when every citizen ought to come forward and sacrifice private interests for the good of the Empire it is really surprising that most of the members of the Association, who take pride as being so many ornamental pillars of the Empire, should not hasten to assist Government who are striving their utmost effectively to reduce the prices of cotton for the relief of the poor and which they cannot do without controlling the raw materials.—Yours etc.,

V. L. C.

Bombay, 28th Feb.

RACEGOERS' GRIEVANCE AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The betting in the Second Enclosure is something awful, so much so that people are crushed, suffocated, hurt themselves, lose something or other, sometimes their pockets are picked and they are robbed of what little they have.

Last Saturday, the 23rd Feb. a friend of mine met with a serious accident whilst etching a ticket.

I see no pleasure in going to the Races, specially in the Second Enclosure.

The W. I. T. C. authorities have made vast arrangements in extending the Race Course and erecting Stands, etc., but no arrangements have been made upto now *re* Betting, in spite of people's complaints. Therefore I hope at least by next year such arrangements will be made as is done in the First Enclosure, *i.e., to sell* and *payout all the tickets* of the horses that are running on *any window* so that there will be no difficulty in *getting tickets or cashing money*, and also other people won't know on what horse one is betting. The present system of betting in the Second Enclosure makes a horse favourite *more* when one sees crowds of people gathered on one window or simply watches a man who gets good tips or wins very often.

Another difficulty. When a man wants to fetch or cash two or more tickets on different horses he has to go from one window to another, by that time he loses the next race, as much of his time is wasted in going from one place to another.

Then I would suggest that one of the authorities of the W. I. T. C. should be in the Second Enclosure just to supervise the *"Selling and Paying of Tickets"* for I find these men *too slow.*

Then the names of Jockeys are too shabby on the board and cannot be seen properly because they are far off. Why not have the board nearer, (i.e. near the Second Enclosure railing) for that would be much better, even if the names are shabby a little bit?

Then there should be a telephone from the Judges to all the boards where the Nos. of I, II, III. and IV horses are put up, so that they will be put up at once on *all* the boards at the same time, for the present system takes time till the man brings the numbers on a slip of paper from the Judges to the Second Enclosure Board.

Then the bell should be rung for the people and totalizators to know that the race is started.—Yours etc.

A. P. L.

Feb. 28.

Mr. N. V. Modak has been, with the approval of the Government of India, nominated by the Bombay Government to the State technical scholarship awarded in 1917 for undergoing training in Sanitary Engineering and Sewage disposal.

(Continued from Column 6.)

The "Leader" might just as well say that I ascribed to Mr. Jinnah the typical faults of a bureaucrat, as that I exalted myself. It may be wicked. To put the historic cry "grievances before supply" is a dramatic form, but it is certainly absurd to base the charge of egoism on so slender a foundation and make so cruel a misrepresentation. The use of such weapons degrades political life and I venture to say that I have said and done nothing which justifies you in writing as you have done of one whose poor efforts to serve India may be objectionable to you, but who has nothing to gain and much to lose by battling for India's freedom.

MR. TELANG AND 'NEW INDIA."

APPLICATION FOR REFUND OF SECURITY.

MAGISTRATE ON NEED OF FURTHER INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate was yesterday engaged in the matter of the security of Rs. 10,000 deposited by Mr. P. K. Telang, late editor and publisher of "New India." Before Mr. Telang left Madras he had applied for refund of the security on the ground that he was severing his connection with the journal. Mr. E. P. Osborne, Public Prosecutor, had applied, under instructions from Government, to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a notice to be served on Mr. Telang to appear in person and satisfy the Court of his severance before the refund was made. The notice was served on the 22nd instant, but to-day the case being called Mr. Telang was not present, neither was he represented by counsel. The Public Prosecutor urged that the affidavit submitted by Mr. Telang, was not legal evidence. The policy of the law was that proof must be submitted, and that proof must consist of legal oral evidence.

At this stage, Mr. Doraswami, High Court Vakil, arrived and announced that he was appearing for Mr. Telang. Mr. Osborne submitted that the affidavit was no evidence on which the Court could base a decision. According to the affidavits, counsel submitted, it may be presumed that the "New India" Printing Works had ceased to exist, and that the property had been transferred to the keeper of the "Besant Press." Unless Mr. Telang had proved his evidence no one else could make a declaration.

Mr. Doraswami Iyer said Mrs. Besant had written to the Magistrate some time ago through him when she ceased to be the keeper of "New India" Press and Mr. Pelly, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate, had ordered the refund of the security. Through him Mr. Ranga Reddi had declared he was the keeper of the "Besant Press" and also applied to be declared printer and publisher of "New India." Mr. Telang had stated he had ceased to be printer and publisher of "New India" on that occasion, and the printing of "New India" was to be conducted by the keeper of the "Besant Press."

His Worship remarked that the very fact of a person passing over property worth over Rs. 50,000 to another, who was not a personal friend of his, without any money being paid, would raise suspicion and would warrant an equiry. His Worship would issue *subpoenas* to witnesses whom Mr. Telang's counsel intended to call and adjourned the case to the 7th proximo.

THE "LEADER'S" ATTACK ON MRS. BESANT.

FULL TEXT OF REFUTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Mrs. Besant writes the following letter in to-day's "New India":—

The Editor of the "Leader" has courageously apologised for some expressions against myself in an article in his journal. I had sent the appended letter to the "Leader" but it cannot have been received before the Editor's action. So it had no share in bringing it about. I am grateful to the Editor for his withdrawal of the offensive expressions, but the main question of the deadlocks is important and is discussed elsewhere. It is well that this question should be discussed. It is also necessary that the very unpleasant impression of egoism created by the "Leader" that is not withdrawn, should be removed by stating that which really occurred, so I print my letter to the Editor of the "Leader":—

Sir,—

It is the secret of sensible people to read criticism, in order that they may learn to corect any faulty judgment or any error into which they may have fallen. I always therefore read your articles in the hope of profiting thereby. In your article of 24th instant, however, statements are made from which I find it difficult to profit. I did not say at Bombay anything about the Congress-League scheme having been accepted by the Government nor did I put the question of deadlocks in the way in which it is put in that paper. I thought that all readers of constitutional history knew that Governments only grant liberty to people under pressure, and that smooth and harmonious progress towards liberty under the wise guidance of high-minded statesmen, British or otherwise, has no existence outside fairy land. The choice is between constitutional and armed struggle, deadlocks and legal actions or revolution. I prefer the former, but that is a matter of opinion and I have no quarrel with your criticism on that ground.

CHARGE OF EGOISM.

I protest against two other criticisms you have made. It is wrong to sneer at the religious belief of a public worker and in my political work I have never spoken of Mahatmas except Mahatma Gandhi, nor claimed any information from invisible sources unless the belief that liberty is a god-given human birthright if it can be so called. Such sneers are unworthy. My second objection is to the criticism of my playful embodiment of Government in Mr. Jinnah, (omitted by you) and the Legislative Council in myself and the ensuing dialogue. To represent this as vainglorious and put "I" and "my" in italics as typical of Mrs. Besant is a silly and malicious misrepresentation.

(Continued in Column 5.)

"They also serve who only stand and wait."
"THE CAR OF KINGS."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Friday, March 1, 1918.

A QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.

It seems desirable to draw the attention of the authorities to the case of the Medical Officers, nearly all of whom are Indians, who have been taken temporarily in the service of the Military Department since the war, and especially during the last year. It would appear that the terms that were offered to them at the outset are not being adhered to by the authorities, and that there exists, therefore, a just grievance on the part of these officers. There are two medical services in the Military Department, and for a proper apprehension of the matter to which we have referred, it may be desirable briefly to recapitulate the distinction between the two, and their respective conditions and status:

	1. For British Troops.	2. For Indian Troops.
A.	This is called the Royal Army Medical Corps. Admission to this service before the War was by passing a competitive test held in England. No Indian was and is allowed admission to this service.	This is called the Indian Medical Service. Admission to this service before the War was by passing a competitive test in England. In this service also permanent officers are as a rule Europeans. Indians only exceptions. Not because Indians cannot hold their own against Englishmen in competitive examinations but because the test was held in England and very few Indians could afford to go there.
B.	After the outbreak of War recruitment by competition stopped. Medical Graduates (only Europeans) are admitted as Temporary officers.	After the outbreak of War recruitment by competition stopped. Medical Graduates (both Europeans and Indians) are admitted as Temporary officers. Practically no European accepts a commission in the temporary I.M.S., for the R.A.M.C., which is a better paid service, is open to him. There are at present over 600 Temporary officers in the I.M.S., nearly all Indians.
C.	Temporary Lieut. R.A.M.C. becomes a Captain after one year.	Temporary Lieut. I.M.S. takes three years to become a Captain.

Up to the beginning of May, 1917, medical men had taken up temporary commissions in the I. M. S., as follows:—in 1914, 34; in 1915, 74; in 1916, 151; in 1917, upto end of April, 44; making a total of 303. This number was quite inadequate for the rapidly growing size of the Indian Army and the Director of Medical Services, India, wrote and asked the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to supply him with as many Temporary officers as possible. Up to this time Temporary Lieutenants recruited in India (very nearly all of whom were Indians) were not given the same pay in India as the permanent officers of the same rank. The former received Rs. 350 p.m., and the latter Rs. 420 p.m., There was also the fact that Temporary Lieutenants, R.A.M.C., became Captains after one year, whereas I.M.S. Lieutenants took three years to attain to the same rank. Therefore, to accelerate recruitment, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, offered to recruit temporary Lieutenants in the I.M.S., for general service on the same pay as was given to the permanent officers and also promised promotion to captaincy with pay of that rank after on a year.

These terms were communicated to the Administrative heads of Civil Medical Departments of all provinces in India and were in turn communicated by these latter to all qualified medical practitioners in their provinces, with promises in certain instances of safeguarding and furthering the interests of the volunteers during their absence on military duty and after their return to civil life. Most of these letters were personal and are not therefore available for publication, but others addressed to the Secretaries of medical clubs and unions were open letters, like the following from the Civil Administrative Officer, Sind, to the Hon. Secretary, Sind Medical Union, Karachi (dated May 26th, 1917):

"I shall be much obliged if you will let me have the names of any Medical Graduates (stating their qualifications) who will like to take up Temporary Commissions in the Indian Medical Service if called upon to do so. The prospects of the temporary Indian Medical Service officers are being improved—pay of permanent Lieutenants, I.M.S., promotion to Captain with pay and rank after a year's service; and privilege leave as for I.M.S. officer."

After this just and equitable declaration of the prospects of the Temporary I.M.S. officers the response from the Indian graduates, a well-informed correspondent tells us, was worthy alike of their feelings of loyalty to the Crown and national self-respect. From May 1917 to November 1917 during eight months the Government had more volunteers than they had during the previous two years and nine months of the War. 307 people volunteered during the former period against 303 in the latter. The zeal and enthusiasm with which the temporary members of the I.M.S. have served and are serving on all fronts and various military hospitals is sufficiently well-known. But have the promises held out to them been fulfilled?

In December 1917 the Government of India issued a Press Communique that only those from among the temporary I.M.S. officers will be granted promotion to captaincy who had joined before the year 1917. Those who joined during 1917 must wait for three years before they can be promoted. These latter were the people whom the Government asked to join, holding out to them promises of promotion equivalent to those which have been carried into effect in the case of the R.A.M.C., but now that they have joined it has apparently gone back on its word and denied them the rights they were invited to enjoy. The Communique was issued as coming from the Secretary of State for India, but there would seem to be reason to doubt whether he fully considered the facts we have set forth above.

MATHERAN AND ITS AUTOCCART.

This week's Government "Gazette" contains the announcement that Mr. Alcock, the Collector of Kolaba, is going on leaved for one year and that he is to be relieved by Mr. Sorabji Barucha from Thana. It is to be hoped that under the new regime the rate-payers and residents of Matheran will be allowed some relief from the vagaries of Lieut-Colonel Khareghat, the Superintendent of that salubrious resort. We are glad to learn that in several respects such relief has been afforded by the intervention of higher authority, following on the exposure in these columns of some of the eccentricities of Alcock-cum-Khareghat rule in Matheran. It appears that—

1. The so-called sanitary dry earth closets which were sought to be thrust on some of the lease-holders without the sanction of the Commissioner, S. D. have been definitely abandoned.
2. The penalties arbitrarily imposed on one of the lease-holders, which was the subject of an editorial in our columns under the head of "The Official Thumbscrew," were reduced from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 1,000 only.
3. The enforced additional charges for dispensing prescriptions have been reduced.
4. The dispensary rules *re* late fees have been revised.
5. The notification for the arbitrary taxation of professional men has been pronounced illegal.
6. There has been a marked decrease of late in the fulminations, which used to issue from the respective offices of the Superintendent and the President, which lessees used to look forward to with dread, induced by previous constant and unnecessary harassment.

All this is to the good and it is gratifying to think that the residents, and especially the rate-payers, are now enjoying a comparative peace which is in pleasant contrast to the previous atmosphere of harassment which was making this charaiming little hill-resort a bye-word. But what will strike the plain man is: Why is the Superintendent, who was responsible for all the arbitrary and illegal acts which have had to be over-ridden by higher authority, as detailed above, allowed to continue his sway? Our experience of officials of the type of Colonel Khareghat is that, no matter how many times they are checked, they will surely breatout again in some new place ere long, while the power to do so remains in their hands. It would have been satisfactory to learn that the worthy Superintendent were to accompany the Collector on a well-earned holiday. Colonel Khareghat has not been long in discovering a new direction in which to satisfy his itch for interfering with other people. The latest "stunt" is his appearance in the role of a stern anti-profiteerer. Several lease-holders have recently sought to take advantage of the piping times of war to sell their bungalows. There is a demand for these bungalows just at present, which is presumably the outcome of the wealth which the war has brought to some lucky individuals, and prices have gone up in some cases 150 per cent. The Superintendent of Matheran, however, through the Collector, has discovered—with what legality is highly questionable—that the lease-holders cannot sell without the permission of Government, and these transactions have been nipped in the bud. We have, as our readers know, no sort of sympathy with profeteering or rack-renting. But here we have a very different matter to deal with and the interference of the Superintendent or Collector, or whoever is responsible, is not merely artitrary but appears to be illegal as well.

LANDLORDS AND THE RENT BILL.

We stated on a former occasion that in the draft bill for the control of rents in Bombay, the crux of the problem is faced in a spirit of moderation as well as courage. Unlike the English Act, on which it is based, the bill fixes the standard rate at the level of a period much later than that of the pre-war period and also allows for a ten per cent. enhancement to meet the general rise in materials, including those of repairs. It is true, of course, that the Bill applies to all classes of buildings, including business premises, while the English Act is limited to dwelling-houses with a rental of £26 in the provinces and £35 in London. But in view of the ten per cent. enhancement, which is not at all unreasonable and perhaps more than many landlords deserve, it should be obvious to all that the measure is intended merely to check the sordid profiteering that has been prevailing untrammelled for months and not to affect any of the normal rights of landlords, who are besides given due protection against injustice being done to them in the event of extraordinary expenditure for repairs and improvement. In face of the liberal treatment thus afforded to landlords, it would be amazing if they or a section of them should show a disposition to put obstacles in the way of the passing of the bill into law. Unfortunately it appears that in the case of some of the landlords the appetite has grown by what it has fed on and attempts are being made by them to organise opposition to the measure. Any such attempt on the part of any section of the landlords—a class of people who have been in the past treated with great patience and tolerance—besides defeating its purpose, would be calculated to bring the whole class into discredit and we trust that the sober-minded among them will see to it that wiser counsels prevail and these attempts are nipped in the bud. It is hardly necessary to add that if any opposition is offered, the public of Bombay will exert itself to strengthen the hands of the Legislative Council in placing the bill on the Statute Book.

Notes of the Day.

The Cotton Market.

When we were writing on the subject of the price of cotton yesterday we did not anticipate what would so quickly follow. The price of Fine Broach yesterday was Rs. 696. As against this it is interesting to note that the price of the same commodity in Japan is 82 yens per pickle, which, taking into consideration the cost of shipping and insurance, is equivalent to approximately Rs. 635 per candy. In our comments yesterday we assumed that the Japanese were more or less genuine buyers and that they bought cotton to export it to Japan. Looking to the relative prices shown above, however, it can hardly be supposed that such is their intention. The only conclusion is that Japanese buyers like many English firms here, are simply speculating. Things have gone faster than we anticipated yesterday and unless the Government interfere promptly the consequences may be disastrous.

Speculation in Yarn.

There is also unprecedented speculation in yarn. These speculators know that many mills in Bombay have sold their stock of yarn for the whole year in advance, and being aware of this fact they have bulled the market, the price prevailing for 10s. being 16 annas. Government contemplate controlling cloth prices. But how this can be done without checking the prices of raw materials we do not understand. The present prices of cotton and yarn will send cloth much higher. The trend which events have taken, we think, must lead to a grave crisis before long. Government will then be compelled to interfere when it is too late. Would it not be better to anticipate such a disaster?

12 in a Million!

The history of the Arms Act in India is a familiar as well as a painful story. It is little short of a miracle that every vestige not merely of martial spirit but even ordinary virility has not disappeared from the Indian population as a whole. A sample of the manner in which the policy of emasculation is carried out comes from Bengal. The district of Krishnagarh has a population of about a million of people, and the number of persons who have hitherto been granted licenses is 12! This fact would be considered sufficiently unconscionable in any part of the world outside India, but in this country even that proportion does not exhaust the possibilities of the situation. It is reported that the Magistrate of the District does not like even 12 licenses being granted, and the "Patrika" learns that he has refused licenses in the case of five revolver-holders on the report of the Police.

How the Act Works.

A correspondent of our contemporary thus describes "the curious application of the provisions of the Act:

"In the first place, people are not paid for the guns taken away from them, when their licenses are refused. One fails to understand on what principles of justice and equity this action of the district authorities can be justified. Another incident and humiliating practice is, that however high his position might be, a person must come personally to present the guns to the Magistrate at the time of the renewal of the license. Why, in all conscience, men of respectable positions should not be permitted to send in their guns through their servants for inspection, is what cannot be understood, especially in the face of the High Court ruling that servant's possession temporarily is the possession of the master. There has recently been a case under (19 F.) of the Arms Act and it will show to what ridiculous length this practice is carried. A boy of 14 of a respectable family was convicted by the S.D.O. of Ranaghat and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, because the accused carried the gun of his uncle by another way while the uncle followed a different path. There was an appeal to the District Judge and the boy was acquitted."

Is it not marvellous that even for ruling a disarmed and defenceless population our bureaucrats should need a hundred and one different penal and coercive enactments, and go on asking for more?

"Misapprehension."

Commenting upon the characteristic refusal of the Delhi Executive to allow the use of Metcalfe Hall,—which is Government property and where the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council reside while at Delhi,—for the recent dinner given by the latter to Mr. Montagu, the "Leader" wrote:

"So the position of the Secretary of State in India is very anomalous. Comments have been made on this ever since he came to this country. But this is the climax. We need not dilate upon the insult offered to the non-official members of the Council when their request for the Metcalfe House for the function was refused. They are, of course, mostly Indians and mere non-officials. But the Secretary of State? Some little consideration might have been shown to him by the superior beings who are the arbiters of how the Metcalfe House should be utilized. The 'Englishman' once praised Mr. Montagu because 'he was gentleman enough to remember that he was the guest of the Viceroy.' He is also gentleman enough to bear the latest slight shown to him. We must say that the incident is bound to create a most unfortunate impression in the country, as it has done already in Delhi. We can think of no ground which could have justified the refusal for the holding of the function in the Metcalfe House and cannot but regard it as an exhibition of unimaginative pettiness of which officials in India alone are capable. This matter should not be allowed to drop and ought to be indignantly protested against by the non-official members concerned. We are glad, however, of one thing. On the eve of his departure Mr. Montagu has seen of what curious stuff the officials in the Government of India are made. One to whom Lord Chelmsford himself paid a gloiwng tribute in the Council Chamber on February 6 on behalf of the members of his Council, can suddenly become unworthy of being permitted to dine in the Metcalfe House, though the very members on whose behalf the Viceroy had spoken desired to offer him their own further tribute in a more substantial manner than by mere words. Is it possible that the whole incident is the result of mere pique? Inscrutable like heaven indeed are the ways of Anglo-Indian officials."

In a subsequent issue our contemporary says: "We have reason to think that those responsible for the refusal intended no slight to the Secretary of State but acted as they did not in a spirit of pique but under a misapprehension." It is a pity the "Leader," having been put in possession of "reasons" could not go the length of telling the world what the precise "misapprehension" was which led those responsible to perpetrate so singularly graceless an act

The Health of the City.

It is unfortunate that there should be yet no sign of abatement of the small-pox epidemic in Bombay and that plague too should be steadily raising its head simultaneously. Last week as many as 179 attacks (including seven imported cases) and 72 deaths were registered from small-pox, being 28 attacks and 16 deaths more than in the previous week, while 35 attacks of and 30 deaths from plague occurred, being an increase of 11 attacks and 11 deaths over the previous week's record. Ten of the plague cases were, however, imported ones. The mortality from the other principal diseases occurred as follows:—Cholera 3, measles 18, enteric 18, diarrhoea 22, dysentery 19, phthisis 27, other diseases of the respiratory system 328, tubercular diseases 13 and diseases of the nervous system 55. The total number of deaths during the week amounted to 927, being 87 more than the total of the previous week, and the death-rate amounted to 49.21. There were 416 births during the week, exclusive of 42 cases of still-births and two of premature births.

HONOUR WHERE HONOUR IS DUE!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The attention of my Directors has been drawn to the following remarks in your leader in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," namely:—

"Last year in November when the price of Broach cotton was approaching Rs. 450, this Association (i.e. the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited) called a public meeting of brokers, merchants and muccadums and fixed the price of Broach at Rs. 450 with 5¼ per cent. discount."

In this connection my Directors desire me to point out that in the month of November 1916 the market rates were fixed by the Bazar in opposition to the views held by the Directors of this Association and that the subsequent decline was not due to the above action but was caused by a simultaneous heavy decline in American cotton prices.
—Yours etc.,

NOEL WILKINSON.
Secretary.
Bombay Cotton Trade Association (Ltd.).
Bombay, Feb. 18.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, had tea with H. H. the Lady Ali Shah at her residence on Thursday afternoon and afterwards visited the Parsi General Hospital, Cumballa Hill, also St. Xavier's College, Fort.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" issued yesterday gazetted the appointment of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, in succession to the Hon. Sir Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, on his vacating that office, and of the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Vice-President of the Council.

Messrs. R. G. Bates, A. G. H. Macpherson, C. H. Kesteven and G. H. Hilliard have been elected Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club for the ensuing year.

Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, is appointed to succeed Surgeon-General Edwards as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

NEW AWARDS OF VICTORIA CROSSES.

RECORDS OF TWO BRAVE DEEDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 28.

The award of new Victoria Crosses announced in the "London Gazette" includes the following:—

CORPORAL CHARLES TRAIN, London Regiment.—When his company had been brought to a standstill by a party of enemy mahine-gunners at a close range Train on his own initiative rushed forward and put some of the team out of action with a direct hit with rifle grenade. He then killed or wounded the remainder and afterwards killed the enemy who were carrying off a gun. He thus saved his battalion many casualties.

LANCE-CORPORAL JOHN CHRISTIE, London Regiment.—After a position had been captured the enemy counter-attacked. Christie took a supply of bombs over the top and proceeded alone fifty yards into the open and bombed the enemy until the position had been consolidated. But the enemy got round in the rear whereupon Christie returned and bombed and broke them up. His action which was carried out in the face of heavy shell and machine-gun fire cleared the difficult position at a criticial time and saved many lives.

AMERICANS' FIRST EXPERIENCE OF GAS.

THEIR GUNS SHELLING MONT SEC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 28.

Reuter's correspondent with American Army in France says that the Americans had their first experience of a gas attack north-west of Toul on February 26th. Mutual artillery activity continues.

The American guns are shelling Mont Sec.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ON PEACE.

TRIBUNAL OF THE WORLD DECLINED.

"RETENTION" OF BELGIUM NOT CONTEMPLATED.

PEACE ON BASIS OF GERMAN SUCCESS.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. Feb. 28.

Speaking in the Reichstag von Hertling referred to the speech recently made in the House of Commons by Mr. Runciman and said that it the latter meant that peace would be brought nearer if belligerent representatives met in conclave to discuss individual questions, he agreed especially as regards Belgium.

"As we have repeatedly said we do not contemplate retaining Belgium, but we must be safeguarded from the danger of the country with which we desire to live in peace and friendship after the war becoming an object or jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side, for instance the Government at Havre, we should not be antagonistic even though the preliminary discussion might not be binding."

GOAL NOT REACHED.

von Hertling admitted that President Wilson's message was a small step towards rapprochement and he agreed with the four principles enunciated by President Wilson as the basis for a general peace discussion, with the reservation that these principles must be universally recognised. This goal had not yet been reached. When President Wilson said that the German Chancellor was speaking to the tribunal of the world, he must decline this tribunal as prejudiced gladly as he would welcome and co-operate in an impartial court of arbitration. Unfortunately there was no trace of similar sentiments on the part of the leading Entente Powers. Peace in the East was now near. The world, especially neutrals, was asking if the gate had thus been opened for a general peace, but Britain France and Italy still seemed completely unwilling to listen to the voice of reason and humanity. The world was longing for peace, but enemy governments were again inflaming the war passion.

VOICE OF REASON AND HUMANITY.

"The world stands before the final decision. Either our enemies decide to conclude peace—they know on what conditions we are ready to begin discussion—or they continue insanity by their criminal war of conquest. Our people will hold out further, but the blood of the fallen, the agonies of the mutilated and the distress and the sufferings of peoples will fall on the heads of those who insistently refuse to listen to the voice of reason and humanity." (Cheers.)

Von Hertling restated that Germany was waging a defensive war and contended that operations in the east were reconcilable with this. The sole aim was to secure the fruits of peace with the Ukraine. Germany did not intend to establish herself for example in Esthonia and Livonia. The chief point was to create organs for self-determination and self-administration in the Courland and Lithuania. Military action however, had produced success far exceeding the original aim.

THE BASIS OF GERMAN SUCCESS.

The guiding principle as regards Roumania would be the imperative desire to convert into friends states with which on the basis of the success of German arms Germany now concluded peace. The constitutional problem in Poland in the narrower sense was still in the stage of exhaustive discussions between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Poland. He hoped that the great unrest in Poland due to the Ukraine peace treaty would disappear by compromise and the spirit of goodwill.

In the settlement of the frontier question, Germany only demanded what was indispensable from the military point of view. Referring to President Wilson's second principle von Hertling said that one might think President Wilson was labouring under the illusion that antagonism existed in Germany between an autocratic Government and a mass of people without rights. von Hertling accused England of inventing the game of "balance of power" in order to oppose any European State which threatened to become too powerful.

BRITAIN AS ANNEXATIONIST.

Von Hertling declared that Germany undertook her present operations in Russia in the name of humanity and was confident that a Russo-German peace would soon be concluded. History had never more strikingly confirmed the Aristotelian dictum "We must resolve on war for the sake of peace." He described Germany's role at Bukharest as not only to protect her own interests but to see that a compromise was arranged as regards her Allies' divergent claims. This would possibly arouse difficulties but all-round goodwill would overcome them. He accused England of the policy of annexations. Her colonial war aims were directed to increasing and rounding off her enormous possessions especially in Africa. He denied that Germany had ever harboured the thought of infringing Swiss neutrality.

HERTLING'S CYNICISM.

SCATHING BRITISH PRESS CRITICISM

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Feb. 28.

Newspapers are unanimous in declaring that von Hertling's speech is the most glaring example hitherto of the inconsistency of German words and deeds in view of what is going on in Russia.

The "Daily News" denounces the audacity of von Hertling's references to Belgium and declares that there can be no effective basis for negotiation until Belgium is unconditionally restored. It believes that the growing volume of democratic force will still effect a satisfactory settlement and save Russia.

The "Daily Mail" refers to von Hertling's ominous reference to Switzerland when he said that Germany had never thought of assailing Swiss neutrality and warns Switzerland to redouble her watchfulness in view of similar assurances given to Belgium before the war.

The "Daily Telegraph" characterises von Hertling's assertion that the Allies were aware of Germany's peace conditions as a rare piece of cynicism.

"The Times" says it is well to have an open avowal of Germany's peace policy which can be summed up in the old imperialist maxim *divide et impera*. If the Chancellor had seen the Inter-Allied Socialist memorandum he could hardly have been fatuous enough to simulate satisfaction at the supposed weakening of opinion in Entente countries. He and his caste still live in undiluted atmosphere of Frederician militarism.

ITALIAN PRESS CONDEMNATION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Feb. 28.

The Italian press is unanimous in declaring that von Hertling's speech leaves the situation unchanged. The Allies must discard the illusion of the eventual separation of Austria-Hungary and Germany and firmly prepare to meet the offensive of the enemy army which follows the Chancellor's pacifist gas.

FRENCH PRESS REPUDIATES HERTLING'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Feb. 28.

"The Temps" says: von Hertling's miserable manoeuvre to entrap Belgium will fail in the face of the patriotism of the Belgians. The "Journal des Debats" says: It was probably in order to calm domestic public opinion rather than to bring the Allies to heel that von Hertling spoke in comparatively measured terms.

ALLIED LABOUR MEMORANDUM.

NOT A BASIS OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Feb. 28.

Commenting on the Allied Labour memorandum, the "Vossische Zeitung" says it cannot serve as the basis of peace. "Vorwaerts" says it breathes conciliation but with threats and the paper complains that it imitates the official Entente silence as regards returning German colonies.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S REAL VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 28.

The speech of Mr. Runciman mentioned by von Herting was made in the House of Commons on February 13th. He said that the greatest contribution to peace would be an opportunity to exchange views by the representatives of belligerent opinion.

DEATH OF MR. J. E. ALEXANDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m. Feb. 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Gundry Alexander.

BRITISH FRONT

TWO ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

ARTILLERY FIRING NEAR YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 28.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We repulsed raids northwest of St. Quentin at Bullecourt and east of Vermelles. There has been reciprocal artillery firing north-east and east of Ypres.

FURTHER SUCCESS OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT.

ENEMY DOCKS AND AERODROMES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 28.

The Admiralty says:—Our aircraft on Monday night dropped many tons of bombs on the Oostacker aerodrome and the Bruges dock with good results.

Two further raids were made on Tuesday on the Engle dump and the Abeele aerodrome. All our machines returned.

ENEMY ATTEMPT IN CHAMPAGNE STOPPED.

CASUALTIES IN AIR-RAID ON NANCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 28.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Our fire stopped an enemy attempt after violent bombardment to approach our new positions south-west of Butte-du-Mesnil in the Champagne.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy last night. Two persons were killed and eleven injured.

RAID AT LENS.

SUCCESSFUL FEAT OF CANADIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 28.

In last night's communiqué Field Marshal Haig said: Canadians made a successful raid without loss at Lens. Hostile artillery was active at Cambrai, La Bassee, Armentieres and Ypres. Our artillery engaged the infantry transport at St. Quentin.

BRITISH LONG DISTANCE RECONNIASSANCES.

ENEMY POSITIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 28.
Recd. 11 p.m. Feb. 28.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field Marshal Haig says:—Wind favoured the Germans. We carried out long distance reconnaissances and took many photographs. We dropped four tons of bombs on the railway sidings at Courtrai junction and between Douai and Valenciennes and on aerodromes at Douai and Seiture. In air fighting we brought down fifteen enemy machines and eight of ours are missing. We dropped half a ton of bombs last night on the barracks and railway station at Treves. Bursts were observed on gasworks and station. We also dropped one and half tons on the aerodrome at Metz with good results. We brought down one enemy machine. All of ours returned.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS LEFT OF MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m. Feb. 28.

Last night's French communiqué said:—There have been violent artillery actions in the region of Butte-du-mesnil and on the left of the Meuse. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

SUCCESS OF NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 28.

Speaking at the Aldwych Club, Mr. Bonar Law said that the National War Bonds were an assured success. Not including the money given direct by the bankers, the war bonds had already raised more than the total new money secured by the four and a half per cent. loan. He appealed to great financial institutions to convert the Treasury Bills into War Bonds and he appealed to everyone to save and lend the savings to the State.

"We had a rugged path. If there was any danger it was at home." But he did not think there was any real danger. There was no ground for discouragement or faintheartedness. Germany could not break our lines.

"ALL PEACE TALK FROTH."

The conduct of Germany towards Russia showed that Germany was still determined to carry out her policy of conquest. This could only be prevented by beating her and all peace talk was froth. (Cheers.) If it were possible to have an election in the United Kingdom at present on the plain issue:—"Will we continue the war until we have secured the results for which we entered the war?" the result would astonish us and our enemies.

BOLSHEVIK DESPAIR.

PITILESS RESISTANCE TO HUN HORDES.

FOR DEFENCE OF REVOLUTION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 28.

A wireless Russian official message states that the German Government has formally refused an armistice because it desires not peace but the strangling of the revolution. Obstinate and pitiless resistance to German hordes is thus the principle task of the revolution. "Our greatest strength is our wide territories. Occupation of Reval, Pskoff and even Petrograd which is still very distant will in no way decide the destiny of the revolution. Should the threat to Petrograd increase, the Soviet Government will retire to Moscow or elsewhere in Russia but the chief present task is to bar the roads to Petrograd with every obstacle. We will prove to the Germans that they must disperse throughout Russia before they can crush the authority of the Soviets. They will never have forces for it and more deeply they penetrate more surely will they bring on revolution in Germany."

REVOLUTIONARIES CAPTURE NOVOCHERKASK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 28.

A wireless Russian official message says that revolutionary troops have captured Novocherkask. Cadet officials fled.

REVOLUTIONARY POPULATION IN ARMS.

IN DEFENCE OF CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.
Recd. 9-25 p.m. Feb. 28.

Bolsheviks announce that the revolutionary population of all classes is mobilising for the vigorous defence of the capital. Long queues are lined up at arsenals awaiting for arms and ammunition.

ENEMY PEACE WITH RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

QUESTION OF PROVINCES TO BE DISCUSSED AT FINAL PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 9-25 p.m. Feb. 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that Government intended in spite of any peace treaties which Russia and Roumania might meanwhile be forced to make, that the fate of the Russian provinces occupied by Germany and also of Roumania and Armenia should be decided at the peace conference.

ROPOSED UNION OF SAXONYP AND LITHUANIA.

WITH PRINCE FREDERICK CHRISTIAN AS KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 28.

A telegram from Dresden says that negotiations are proceeding for the union of Saxony and Lithuania with Prince Frederick Christian of Saxony as the King of Lithuania.

RUSH OF GERMANS IN RUSSIA

HAVOC OF RAIL ROUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Feb. 28.

The haste of the rush of Germans through Russia is explained by the fact that Russian delegates going to Brestlitovsk to sign the peace treaty have been delayed by the destruction of railway bridges, necessitating progress by the road.

CONFLICT BETWEEN SWEDISH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTNG IN AALAND ISLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 28.

The first conflict between the Swedish and the Russian troops is reported from the Aaland Islands where the Russian batteries fired on the Swedish military expedition on its arrival. The shells exploded in water and the Red Guards attacked two Swedish posts and a hand-to-hand fighting occurred in one case. This will inevitably entail further military intervention by Swedish whose people are unanimous in desiring the Aalands which in foreign hands are a danger to Sweden.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE AND JAPAN.

EFFECT OF NEW SITUATION

JAPAN'S FORESIGHT OF EMERGENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Feb. 28.

"The Times" quoting an article published in the "Munich Neueste Nachrichten" which criticised the noisy school of publicists in Berlin who have been urging the creation of a European continental league from Berlin to Tokio so that the world shall not become Anglo-Saxon, says:—"The indiscretion of a Bavarian newspaper reveals what allied statesmen have long known, that one of the objects of German policy is to realise a scheme which will embroil Japan with the United States and Western Allies in order to deal with her at leisure. Germany may not know as all responsible allied statesmen know that the situation created in Russia by the conclusion of a separate peace has not taken the Japanese Government by surprise. The possibility that Germanophil tendencies in Imperial Russia might bring about a separate Russo-German peace caused the responsible directors of Japanese policy more than a year ago to ponder the action that might become imperative in the Far East if Russia proved false to her pledges. Unless we are gravely mistaken in our estimate of Japanese character the situation that has now risen will appeal to the statesmen in Tokio not less urgently. Japan as a true and helpful Ally may be trusted to face the present position unflinchingly and the moment may be at hand for her Allies to support her in any action she may feel bound to undertake for the protection of her and their interests."

GERMANY'S CONTEMPLATED INVASION OF SIBERIA.

COUNTER MOVE BY JAPAN POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Feb. 28.

Japanese circles in London believe that Germany intends to invade Siberia when the time is ripe and they opine that the only way to prevent this is the Japanese occupation of the part and perhaps whole of Manchuria and even to send armies into Siberia.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 28.

The Admiralty says.—The arrivals during the week numbered 2274 and the sailings 2398. Fourteen vessels over sixteenhundred tons and four under were sunk and nine were unsuccessfully attacked. Seven fishing boats were sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals	Sailings	Sunk: Over 1,600 tons	Sunk: Under 1,600 tons	Fishing vessels	Unsuccessful attacks
Feb. 25	2280	2211	15	6	4	11
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	6	3	13
" 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	18
" 18	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
" 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
April 1	2281	2302	15	3	16	17
" 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
" 13	2379	2331	19	9	13	15
" 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
" 29	2716	2780	35	12	6	24
May 6	2674	2499	24	22	—	—
" 13	2560	2552	18	6	3	19
" 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
" 27	2719	2768	18	1	5	17
June 3	2693	2642	18	9	5	17
" 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
" 17	2897	2993	27	5	6	31
" 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	16
" 11	2698	2798	14	3	8	17
" 18	2928	2920	14	4	8	12
" 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	9
" 8	2673	2796	21	2	0	13
" 15	2776	2866	14	2	3	13
" 22	2834	2764	15	3	3	12
" 29	2629	2680	18	5	0	6
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	3	0	9
" 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
" 19	2695	2737	8	11	1	6
" 26	2795	2691	13	2	2	10
Oct. 3	2880	2742	11	2	0	16
" 10	2519	2832	14	2	3	5
" 17	2194	2091	13	6	1	5
" 24	2848	2839	17	8	0	7
" 31	2295	2321	14	4	—	1
Nov. 7	2384	2379	8	4	—	6
" 14	2425	2307	1	6	1	8
" 21	2521	2463	10	7	0	2
" 28	2058	2122	14	7	—	8
Dec 5	2174	2133	16	1	4	8
" 12	2426	2384	14	7	0	11
" 19	2461	2409	14	3	1	11
" 26	2311	2460	11	1	1	12
Jan. 2	2111	2074	18	3	0	8
" 9	2085	1244	18	3	4	11
" 16	2106	2184	6	2	2	5
" 23	2825	2242	6	2	—	6
" 30	2352	2309	9	6	1	8
Feb. 6	2239	2273	10	5	4	13
" 13	2401	2274	13	6	3	11
" 20	2322	2393	12	3	1	8
" 27	2274	2398	14	4	7	9

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m. Feb. 28.

An Italian official communiqué states arrivals during past week numbered 419 and sailings 338. No vessels were sunk. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 28.
Recd. 11 p.m. Feb. 28.

A French official communiqué states that arrivals numbered 916 and sailings 901. One vessel under sixteen hundred tons was sunk and four were unsuccessfully attacked.

HOSPITAL SHIP TORPEDOED.

"GLENART CASTLE" IN BRISTOL CHANNEL.

164 PERSONS MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 28.

The Admiralty says:—The Hospital ship Glenart Castle outward bound with all lights burning, was sunk in the Bristol Channel at four yesterday morning. There were no patients on board. An American destroyer landed the survivors. Eight boats are still adrift. The Glenart Castle was torpedoed twenty miles south of Lundy Island. She arrived on 7th instant from east with wounded men and after undergoing repairs left Newport on Monday night for France for wounded. The man at the wheel reported strange lights at the water's edge a mile away and the ship's course was immediately altered. Then a torpedo struck the ship with a tremendous crash and lifeboats on the starboard side were so damaged that they could not be used. The sea was rough and icy cold and boats which were launched were soon separated. Many victims were seen struggling in the water. The skipper, Captain Burt, was seen rushing into the chartroom just before the ship sank and his fate together with that of nine nurses is unknown. Many rushed to the lifeboats only to find them a shapeless mass of timber with ropes hanging like ribbons. Quartermaster Shiller who was in the rescued boat says that the latter was knee deep in water. Hitherto only two boats have been saved, one by a French steamer. 164 persons are missing.

The South Wales "Daily News" says that the Glenart Castle had two hundred on board including 150 crew and seven nurses and also doctors and Red Cross orderlies. Most of them were asleep when the ship was torpedoed. She sank in seven minutes. Boats were launched with the greatest difficulty. A boat with 25 men survivors drifted seven hours before the French schooner picked it up.

GERMANS CAPTURE SPANISH STEAMER.

KIEL DECORATED WITH FLAGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-25 p.m. Feb. 28.

The Spanish steamer "Igotzmend" has been captured by the German raider "Wolf" and has stranded east of the Skaw lighthouse. A German prize crew is on board.

A gale accompanied by high seas is driving the "Igotzmend" shorewards. The Spanish crew is expected to leave the ship. If so the prize crew will be taken to Copenhagen.

The raider "Wolf" has arrived at Kiel which is decorated with flags.

LATER.

The Spanish crew and the prize crew from the "Igotzmend" have been brought ashore. The former are proceeding home and the latter are being interned.

GERMAN BOAST EXPOSED

RECORD OF THE "WOLF"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 28.

A wireless German official telegram claims that the Wolf destroyed thirty-five merchantmen aggregating 210,000 tons gross. Many of the larger of these cannot be replaced for a considerable time and several were carrying troops. The sinkings therefore caused corresponding loss of life. The communiqué also claims the sinking of the Japanese warship Haruna of 28,000 tons and badly damaging a Japanese or English cruiser, name unknown.

The British Admiralty states that no British cruiser was damaged and the value of the rest of the report may be ganged from such a claim. The Japanese naval attaché declares that the report so far as the Haruna or any Japanese cruiser is concerned is without foundation.

AWFUL RACECOURSE DISASTER.

HUNDREDS PERISH AT HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, Feb. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 28.

A terrible catastrophe occurred here while the Jockey Club races were in progress. The Chinese public stands with thousands of spectators collapsed and a hundred women and children were trampled to death. A fire broke out and hundreds perished in the holocaust.

EXPLOSION ON GLENART CASTLE.

159 STILL MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11-30 p.m. Feb. 28.
Recd. 11-50 p.m. Feb. 28.

The explosion ripped up the deck and destroyed the engines and wireless apparatus. It also put out the were clad in pyjamas. Twenty-two have been landed at Swansea and nine at Milford; 159 are still missing.

TREATMENT OF ANIMALS IN BOMBAY.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

MALPRACTICES IN MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding. The President congratulated Sir Ibrahim on his appointment as a member of the Executive Council. There was a lengthy discussion regarding the treatment of Municipal animals in the hospitals.

Before commencing the business of the day the President congratulated the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah on the high honour conferred upon him by the Government appointing him a member of the Executive in Council. They would have another opportunity of speaking more fully on the matter, and he would only content himself with heartily congratulating him on the appointment.

CORPORATION'S BORROWINGS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking for permission to apply to Government on their behalf requesting them to be good as to obtain permission of the Government of India to the Corporation borrowing from an approved bank or banks a sum not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs for financing the programme of loan works during 1918-19.

Sir Ibrahim who moved a resolution in the terms of the Commissioner's letter stated that the Corporation had no choice in the matter and the arrangement was best under the circumstances. There was no other alternative for them to adopt.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the present circumstances were really very hard. They might delay certain matters, but to increase taxation in these times was not a desirable thing. They must consider more about this matter before deciding.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said he did not understand why they should borrow from the banks only. It might be advantageous for them to do so, but it must be left to the Corporation whether to borrow from a bank or from the public. He objected to their hands being fettered in the matter.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was for the Government to say whether they should borrow money or whether they should not. It was Hobson's choice that was before them. The Corporation were entirely at the mercy of Government, and they had to follow Government's orders in this respect. They should be jolly glad if the Government allowed them to go to a bank. Last time the Commissioner had considerable difficulty in persuading Government to let them go to the banks. When Government wanted to go to the public for their loan, they would then not allow the Corporation to borrow from them also.

Sir Ibrahim said it was a matter of choice of two evils. The question for the consideration of the Corporation was whether they were prepared to pay the rates, they would be obliged to pay if the loan was borrowed from the public market. It was a matter of practical politics and under the circumstances that was the only alternative before them.

The proposition was adopted.

TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then moved that the letter from Government forwarding copies of administration report of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency and the Slanders and Farcy Department in Bombay for 1916-17, be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia said the Corporation was paying Rs. 2,500 to Government for the upkeep of the department and it was their duty to see that their money was well spent. He said many of the bovine cases which were declared to be incurable by the Veterinary Department had been cured by private treatment. He did not know much about equine cases. There was a large number of animals in Bombay suffering from rinderpest and the only cure for this disease was vaccine treatment, and they must go forward with this treatment vigorously The Municipality used thousands of bullocks and if they took more care of their animals it would save many thousands of rupees to the Corporation. They should do something for the poor dumb animals. They should do something also for the cart-drivers. Some of the magistrates fined these men too much because they were cruel to the animals. If they thought it was cruelty to work sick animals then it was the bounden duty of the authorities to see that there were arrangements for treating them properly. Many of the animals which had been declared incurable by the Hospital and College authorities had been cured by private treatment.

Mr. A. M. Tod said Dr. Sukhia's was really a vote of censure on the departments. His experience had been that a heavy fine if inflicted, really fell on the owner then on the drivers themselves. Regarding the animals being sent to the hospitals, he said only twice in his experience had the animals, which were pronounced as incurable by the college authorities, been cured privately.

S.P.C.A. ARE NOT TO BLAME.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had been mixed up with the Veterinary Department which ought not to have been done. The Society had nothing to do with the treatment of animals. There was certain amount of truth in what Dr. Sukhia had said regarding animals having been kept in the hospital for a long time as incurable. There had been some correspondence on the subject between the Principal of the Veterinary College and the Hospital authorities. The Principal said that unless every treatment was given to the animals they could not be declared incuruble; hence the delay in some cases. The Society had to suffer much loss through owners of animals being unable to pay the feeding charges. He thought Dr. Sukhia would do well if he could get the Corporation to appoint a committee to go into the matter.

Dr. Sukhia in replying said on account of their complaints the Principal had sometimes declared animals as incurables, recently after treating them for a couple of days only and that was not proper.

The motion was passed.

CURRUPTION IN MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

Dr. D. B. Master moved a resolution drawing the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the articles in the local press regarding bribes, which it was alleged, Municipal sweepers had to give to their superiors for securing service, and he requested for his report whether there was any truth in the allegation and if there was, what measures he proposed to take to remedy the evil.

Dr. Sukhia then moved:—

That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the following letter of a Mr. A. V. Thakkar in the current (January) number of the "Social Service Quarterly" and to the article under the headline "A Bombay Municipal Scandal" in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day's date (31st January 1918) and he be requested to report what steps he has taken to have the statements of Mr. Thakkar and of the "Bombay Chronicle" investigated as to the correctness or otherwise thereof and what steps he intends to take to stop the malpractices if found really existing in the Health and other Departments."

Both the motions were accepted.

A PROFESSIONAL TAX.

The following motion of Dr. Sukhia fell for want of a seconder:

'(a) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is feasible and desirable to levy a tax on the exercise of professions, arts, trades and callings and on offices and appointments as has been provided in the Calcutta and the Madras Municipal Acts, and if so, at what rates?'

'(b) That the Commissioner be further requested to state what he considers should be the minimum amount of qualifying tax to be paid by persons mentioned above so as to entitle them to be voters at the Municipal elections."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR CRISIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since Saturday the 23rd instant about 45 mills have locked-out their weaving sheds, for the reason of an increased demand in wages by the weavers. It is resolved by all the mill-owners to put a dead-lock to their weaving sheds until the weavers accede to their offers, which, it is understood, will not end before a fortnight.

The average production of 6,000 lbs. of cloth per mill will mean a total production of 270,000 lbs. per day valued approximately at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. That is, the daily production of all these mills will amount to Rs. 405,000. Thus goods worth Rs. 60,00,000 will be produced less by the Ahmedabad mills if they lock out for a fortnight

On the other hand the despatches are heavy by railway, and the mills as well as merchants are clearing off their godowns. No new contracts are made by the mills, and they quote higher rates for their stocks.

This state of things will tell upon the market and it is anticipated that values will be increased quite in a short time. The Bombay mills and merchants have now got a booming time at the cost of this city, and we shall not be surprised if the market goes up by 4 annas per lb.

Consequently cotton will go down owing to the curtailment in the requirements of these mills which will amount to not less than 20,000 bales for a fortnight. The Bombay mill shares shall go up by leaps and bounds owing to the increased profits that they shall make by the rise in prices of manufactures.

This is the outcome of the dispute between Labour and Capital. Mr. M. K. Gandhi is working strenuously in the interest of the labourers, and therefore it is difficult to guess of a success on the part of Capitalists. One must not forget also the firm resolution of the mill-owners. Can anyone bring forward a scheme to overcome these difficulties?—Yours etc.

"INTERESTED."

Feb. 28.

HOUSE TAX IN SALSETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I take the liberty to suggest that there should be directions to the Municipalities in Salsette not to enhance the tax on the house than those that were charged prior to January, 1915, and, if the Municipality has recovered tax at an enhanced rate, it should be refunded unless the Municipality satisfies itself that the house accommodation has been enlarged and has been yielding more rent since 1915. In such case the Municipality should furnish details in respect of such enhancement free of charge, if required, by the house owner so that the house owner should know his position for action for refund. The middle class tenants or when a portion of a house is let in the Native Town the tenants generally do not contribute for taxes.

In Salsette the Civil Court being at Thana therefore the local Magistrates within the Municipal Districts should be authorized to hear and dispose of the cases with costs and the appeal against the decision may be heard by the High Court so as to avoid the delay and the expenses of the litigation and other outgoings on that account.

It is also noteworthy that timber and other material merchants required for house repairs might be asked to sell such articles at the rate as in 1915 or at a reasonable price.—Yours, etc.,

A HOUSE OWNER.

Feb. 28.

THE RENT BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly allow me to mention an incident that will point out to those who have to lick the Bill III of 1918 into shape, how it is likely in some quarters to cause injustice if enacted in the present form.

An old Parsi lady owns a house at Dhanji Doongaria Street near Mumba Devi. The said street was some twenty years ago entirely occupied by Parsis, generally of very poor class. However, the rich Hindu merchants dealing with the neighbouring gold and jewel markets found this locality very convenient and commenced purchasing the Parsi houses in that street, so much so that hardly a couple of houses are left there at present in Parsi ownership. In spite of the far higher rents offered by Hindus during this period, the particular lady refused to eject the poor Parsis, nor would she increase the rent for the last thirty years. However, recently finding it difficult to get Parsi tenants in lieu of those who vacated, she changed her resolves, repaired the house and made it fit for Hindus. Now it has been occupied by Hindus of a very rich class, shroffs, pearl merchants and the like who reside in the back rooms and have their pedhis in the front ones. These people willingly, without any haggling and of their own accord, pay and are able to pay a rent three times higher than what the poor Parsis (carpenters and corpse-bearers) formerly did, but certainly not greater than what the Hindus have been paying to the neighbouring landlords for the last so many years. The Act will be a windfall to the present tenants, who are one and all richer than the good widow landlady; and a piece of great injustice to the latter. It is a matter of doubt whether the increase disallowed by the Bill is one on the same old tenant or that the Bill is also intended to save a tenant who pays from the beginning of his tenancy Rs. 30, when his predecessor paid Rs. 10 in 1915. [*Vide* Section 2 (e).]

The drafters of the Bill are certainly mistaken in taking it for granted that the rent everywhere on 1st of January, 1915, was regulated by the laws of demand and supply. Such a belief takes no account of charity and friendship in thousands of landlords in this town. None can deny there are many cases of extortion practised on tenants, but very often a few grass-hoppers of tenants make a greater noise and are more prominent than hundreds of cattle grazing with satisfaction in the neighbourhood.

The Bill is a sweeping condemnation of all landlords as so many clutching, hands and refuses to them a natural right—an opportunity of self-defence by explaining their conduct. It will be fair to both sides, if a tribunal has been established under the Act to hear cases where justice has not been done by the provisions of this Act. If there is a danger of delay or overcrowding, it can be remedied by laying down that the Standard Rent shall be recoverable until the decision to the contrary has been obtained by the landlord from the said tribunal or that the tribunal will hear only such cases as are certified fit by a Justice of the Peace or by an Hon. Magistrate.

The Act gives a go-by to all agreements entered into after 2nd of January, 1915, if the rent provided therein is higher than the Standard Rent. Should such an Act of substantive law be retrospective? It is an acknowledged principle of English legislation that there should not be any Act *ex post facto* unless it relates to procedure or to evidence. England has of course gone behind it. However, England is very near the war zone, all her sons have given up their profitable callings and are fighting, so many perhaps as privates. Can there be any comparison between conditions of life in England and in India? It is surprising to find the rent limits (£26 and £35) allowed by even the hard pressed English legislature vanish here. This wet nurse indeed suckles the tenants to a satiety. The rich people of Bombay to whom the violent oscillations in the laws of demand and supply are the breath of their life can claim no sympathy when the same laws once happen to operate against them. Many of the landlords are very poor too, their premises mortgaged. Some are living exclusively upon a small estate their forefathers have left them. It is unfair to deprive these of the opportunity of a life to get a favourable rent or price, because high officials with fixed salary have to pay fifty per cent. more. They should rather curtail their expenses on garry hire, Cashmere suits, tobacco, whisky and what not, than go a-begging. The landlords too have to pay double for their necessities (not only 10 per cent.). The Act should be reserved for poor tenants only.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. G.

SUFFERINGS OF SLAUGHTER CATTLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am writing these few lines with a view to attract the attention of the S. P. C. A. and such other societies in the city to he miserable condition of the unfortunate cattle in the Slaughter House at Bandra. In the compound of the Slaughter House hundreds of cattle, that are awaiting the fatal stroke of the butcher's bloody knife are tied in the scorching sun and it seems to be nobody's work to erect shades for them. The sight is so pitiabl- and heart rending that, I wonder, how the attention of the public spirited citizens of Bandra, like the Hon. Mr. Patel and Mr. Natrajan is not as yet drawn to the subject. In the name of mercy to these dumb animals I appeal to the members of the Bombay Corporation to direct their executive authorities to erect sufficient shades to accommodate all the cattle which are always pouring in to the Slaughter House compound. If man cannot satisfy his apetite without animal food, he is at liberty to have it by all means, but at least he should be so humane as not to give additional pain to the poor animals. India is mainly an agricultural country and as Mr. Gandhi said the other day while replying to the "Statesman" of Calcutta she will have, some day or other to put a stop to the slaughter of agricultural animals with the mutual consent of all the parties concerned, but till then let us see that no sufferings of the poor creatures gathered for slaughter, are unnecessarily enhanced.—Yours, etc.

J. R. AJGAONKER.

Bombay, 26/2/18.

PRISONERS OF WAR BREAD FUND.

LADY TATA'S APPEAL.

We have received the following appeal from Lady Tata:—

There is in Berne in Switzerland a "Bureau De Secours aux Prisonniers de Guerre" which is a Society formed to provide Food, Bread, and Comforts to the Prisoners of War in Germany. There is a British Section of this Society working under the British Legation in Berne to provide Bread to all British War Prisoners in Germany. As will be seen from the accompanying papers immeasurable relief is afforded to our British Soldiers who are prisoners in Germany,—in many cases relief from absolute starvation,—by the untiring efforts of this Society and the generosity of all those who subscribe to its funds. The gigantic organization needed to carry out this tremendous work of genuine relief and succour to about 35,000 such prisoners—probably more, now,—is realised by perusing the accompanying reports and letters; especially the Report by Sir Arthur Lawley. The gratitude of the Soldiers themselves is also clearly shown. It is most gratifying to note that the Germans not only do not hinder the operations of this Society, but actually co-operate with them in forwarding and distributing the bread and thus enable the stupendous task undertaken by this Society to be carried out successfully.

Attention is drawn to a letter addressed to Mrs. Canney, dated 11th December, 1916, (No. V) and to a letter addressed to Lady Tata, dated the 18th September, 1917 (No. VIII).

Centres for collecting and forwarding subscriptions to the Head Office at Berne have been established in Canada, China, Ceylon and India. Through Mrs. Canney, who is running one such centre in Lucknow, Cawnpore, Lahore, etc.: Lady D. J. Tata has been requested to start a similar centre in Bombay and to collect subscriptions from one and all for this most praiseworthy object. It has been decided not to ask for more than Re. 1 per head per mensem and to collect Rs. 12 for the year 1918 from each subscriber. The public of Bombay are well-known for their large hearted generosity and kindly sympathy for all work connected with relief of their unfortunate and helpless fellow beings, and it is with confidence and hope that she appeals for contributions from one and all for so good an object as the above.

Contributors will oblige by giving their full names and addresses and by sending their annual contributions (Rs. 12 each) to Lady D. J. Tata, Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, at their earliest convenience.

It is hoped that the trifling contribution asked for as compared with the enormous good done with the monies collected will induce people to subscribe readily and cheerfully to so good a cause, so that Bombay's collective contribution may surpass, as it usually does, all those from other parts of India.

MEHRI D. TATA.

15th January, 1918.

HONGKONG DISASTER.

600 LIVES LOST THROUGH PANIC..

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Recd. 11 p.m Feb. 28.

The Secretary of State learns that nearly 600 lives were lost in the Hongkong disaster which was due to panic and fire. No Europeans were killed.

MR. RODWELL AS GOVERNOR OF FIJI

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Recd. 11 p.m. Feb. 28.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr Rodwell, Imperial Secretary to Mr. Buxton, has been appointed Governor of Fiji.

ISSUE OF PREMIUM BONDS.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has passed the following resolution regarding the Karachi Chamber's proposal for Premium Bond issue:—Resolved to advise the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that the general opinion of the members of the Chamber is adverse to the issue of bonus bonds. A new loan will no doubt be floated before long and in the meanwhile the Chamber is of opinion that Government are absorbing the bulk of the floating supplies of money available by issue of Treasury Bills.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE VOICE.

In the last of his Christmas lectures to juveniles at the Royal Institution, London, Professor J. A. Fleming explained that by an invention of his own the vibration of the human voice upon the diaphragm of a telephone receiver, or on a phonograph record, could be visually reproduced and shown on the lantern screen. By an apparatus connected with the motor of a gramophone he could cause the voice to make rays of light which by being reflected upon a circulating mirror were shown on the screen as a circle of light vibrating in accordance with the "waves" of the voice. Proceeding to the experiment, he placed a record on his gramophone and played the National Anthem, and the voice circle on the screen aroused considerable interest among the audience. "My invention," said the lecturer, "makes it possible to photograph the waves of the human voice."

VENICE IN WAR TIME.

THE BEAUTY OF SOLITUDE.

Writing in Christmas week from Venice Mr. G. W. Prince says:—It is a privilege to visit Venice now, for never before has her beauty been of such rare purity as in these fateful days, when from the Rialto Bridge you can hear enemy guns growling for the city as their prey. A dreaming silent rests like an enchantment on the place, for the graveness of the hour has banished all the modern incongruities that peace time exploitation had grafted there, and Venice seems to be brooding wistfully over the long and splendid pageant of memories that makes her past. Shuttered palaces face each other across silent canals. A footstep ringing down those narrow alleys, which are like deep, dark slits in a close-crowded mass of many storeyed houses, start, echoes that die undisturbed away. The black gondola glides through a dead city more beautiful in the silence and stillness of this war trance of hers than ever in the fulness of her vivacious life. At each corner of the narrow water-lane the white-haired gondolier raises his mournful cry, but by long long habit, for he knows that no answer will ring out from beynd the angle of the dark stone wall, and no tapering prow glide out to be avoided by a turn of his skilful oar.

The Grand Canal is a green and gleaming vista of desertion. The screen of seagulls, beating its tranquil surface with their wings, is the only sound that disturbs the quiet of its reverie. A pleasing melancholy invests the deserted quays, and in remote corners of little lost canals you can almost hear the whispering of innumerable spirits of the Venice of long ago who have been drawn back to their old home by ths strange peace that lies upon the city. Venice, without tourists, without guides, without postcard sellers and hotel touts, is a close preserve of beauty for the few who have the fortunes to be there. The atmosphere and the dignity of the days when she was a ruling city are there, as they have never been before in modern times, nor ever will be again. For a few weeks past, and for not many more weeks, let us hope, to come, Venice lies stripped of her garment of commerce in daily life, with nothing to hide her natural self from one's undistracted eyes. In solitary comtemplation you can move about her as through a beautiful garden that is all your own. Only once in a long while a swirling naval motor boat or a one-time tourist-laden vaporetto, gliding by as softly as a mechanical ghost, recalls the existence of those two forms of fierce human activity of which one or the other must soon wake Venice from her halcyon deep—whose names are War and Peace.

The Bombay Government have sanctioned the affiliation of the Sarvajanik Education Society's proposed College at Surat to the Bombay University in the Faculty of Arts.

(Continued from column 6.)

been intentional as alleged, but progress had not been unduly slow. He hoped the resolution would not be pressed, and said that the Government of India and Secretary of State were labouring towards maturing a scheme of responsible Government in India, and whether the realisation would come soon or not, he thought it would not be wise to fetter the hands of posterity. They could not afford to tie back their hands, which might imperil, in however slight a degree, the realisation of a stronger unity of the British Empire.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

After Mr. Sastri had replied, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS.

Sir George Barnes referring to the Geological Survey Department said it was desirable to recruit Indians in this department as far as it was compatible with efficiency. He was in sympathy with the mover that educational facilities in this branch of science should be provided in India. He hoped that the time was not far distant when a School of Geology would be established in India. If the resolution had confined itself to this only, he would have at once given his wholehearted support. At the same time he was not in favour of binding down Government to a set formula. As regards recruitment, he dwelt on the work of experts in the Geological Department in the light of war requirements, and said recruitment could not have been confined to any particular area.

Mr. R. A. Mant dealing with the resolution as far as the Revenue and Agriculture Department was concerned said that the Public Services Commission did not make any specific recommendations about recruitment in the higher branch of the Survey of India. Dealing with Agriculture and Civil, Veterinary and Forest, he said the majority of officers in these departments were serving under local Governments who had been addressed about the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. It would be unreasonable, he said, for Government to accept the general proposition laid down in part one of the resolution without consulting the local Governments who were directly concerned. Apart from other diffioulties involved in the question raised by the mover, the financial side could not be ignored and in support of his contention quoted the remark Sir F. G. Sly from his minute of dissent in the report of the Public Services Commission. He said the Government would consider the whole question in consultation with local Governments. The Government of India could not come to any decision one way or the other. He mentioned that the Secretary of State has appointed one Indian in the Imperial branch of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Sir Robert Gillan briefly explained the position in the Locootive and Carriage and Wagon Departments. He assured Mr. Sastri that no difference was made in the case of Indians in those departments. For the present he thought it was essential that the officers of those departments should be trained in England. He said, however, that before long there would not be any difficulty for the recruitment of a larger number of Indians in those departments.

INDIANS IN INDIA.

EXCLUSION IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

LIP SYMPATHY AS USUAL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir George Lowndes, Vice-President, presiding.

Mr. Sastri moved that it be represented to the Secretary of State:—(a) that as recommended by the Public Services Commission the technical and scientific services should be recruited entirely in India, and that in order to secure officers with the necessary technical knowledge, a determined and immediate effort should be made to provide in India the requisite educational facilities; (b) that steps should be taken to discontinue recruitment in Europe for these services within a period of ten years; (c) that pending the development of educational facilities in India promising candidates should be sent to Europe and America for study at the expense of the State and appointed to the higher posts if duly qualified; and (d) that to attract a proper type of candidates to the technical institutions of India an undertaking be given by Government that not less than one half of the recruits shall be chosen from their *alumni*.

Mr. Sastri referred mainly to the present conditions prevailing in the Agriculture, Forest, Civil, Veterinary, Geological Survey, and Carriage and Wagon Departments. In the Agriculture Department, out of 62 officers in Imperial Service only two were Indians, in the Civil Veterinary Department out of 34 officers not one was Indian; in the Forest Department only two were Indians out of 213 officers, in the Geological Survey out of 21 officers two were Indians and in the Carriage and Wagon Department all the 77 posts were held by non-Indians. Mr. Sastri referred with satisfaction to the report of the Public Services Commission which recommended Indianisation of these services. He went slightly further. To achieve the object the Public Services Commission's recommendations asked that for Veterinary education students should be sent abroad. He wanted scholarships to be given in the Agriculture and Forest Departments also, as recommended by Mr. Abdur Rahim. In the Geological Survey this course was already followed. As for the Carriage and Wagon Department, where technical schools and drawing classes were attached to the railway workshops, in which requisite training could be given, it had been attested in the press that Indians were not admitted into these schools and classes. Government should inquire into the matter and remove the disability if it existed.

TIME-LIMIT.

Mr. Sastri in conclusion said he would make one more observation. He wanted to fix a period during which the object of the resolution should be achieved. He only followed Justice Abdur Rahim, who was a member of the last Commission, in asking that ten years should be regarded as a sufficiently long period for providing necessary educational facilities.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea hoped that Government would accept the resolution, or at any rate give an assurance that it was working towards it.

Raja Rampal Singh said the resolution reiterated the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. He thought Government should liberally provide for educational facilities.

MORE THAN LIP SYMPATHY WANTED.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said the question of public services in India had been engaging the attention of the people for the last forty years since 1879. Something had been done to please the public. He only regretted that the finality which Lord Dufferin hoped would be reached was never reached at all. It was not even in sight. Indians had been still crying out, which showed the people were still very much dissatisfied. He expected Government to show more substantial sympathy than lip sympathy as they were now showing. He wondered what the Government meant by "efficiency." It all depended what standard Government laid down about efficiency. He maintained the resolution was not premature.

Sir Claude Hill regretted that Sir Dinshaw Wacha imported into the discussion the suggestion of racial antagonism, Government distrust, and allegations that Government only showed lip sympathy without attempting to do anything practical. Referring to the resolution, he said the period of ten years as laid down by the mover was hardly sufficient. He was in favour of recruiting the best available material from the four corners of the world for scientific services. He did not know how far they were at liberty to accept the recommendations of the Commission at the present stage. They must be in possession of views of Local Governments on the subject before they could commit one way or the other.

AN OFFICIAL ASSURANCE.

Coming to detail, he said with the best of will in the world they could not provide for the best training required to deal with all the branches of forestry. For instance, it would be necessary for some time to come to send materials to Europe and America for the utilisation of the products in this country. He wanted to give an assurance however diffidently that Government would give effect to the object which the mover had in view.

Sir D. E. Wacha here interrupted by asking, "Would it happen in the next fifty years?"

Sir Claude Hill said it was open to the Hon. Member to distrust Government if he liked.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he was sceptic.

Continuing, Sir Claude Hill said it would be unwise to commit Government in any definite way. It was open to members to abuse or revile Government. He admitted progress had been slow, but it had never

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 28.

Light rainfall continued in Upper Assam. The new disturbance is feeble and is taking an unusually northerly course. It will scarcely affect the weather in the plains.

Forecast:—Some rain and snow in Kashmir and decrease of rain in Assam.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

Bombay, 27th Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m.; 10 a.m.; 2 p.m.; 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.689 Inches
Temperature of Air	79.1 Deg. F.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70 9 "
Dew Point	67.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.671 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 5 "
Minimum do.	71.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NE,W,NW,NW,NS W,N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	159 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h. m.	Depth on Shill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day Month	Bombay Mean time: h. m.	Depth on Shill. ft. in.
	Feb			Feb.		
Thur.	28	m 0 29	28 0	28	m 6 1	16 7
	Mar.	0 44a	27 2	Mar.	6 35a	17 4
Fri	1	m 0 51	27 9	1	m 7 0	16 6
		1 13a	26 11		6 58a	17 11
Sat.	2	m 1 13	27 4	2	m 7 26	16 8
		1 44a	26 6		7 27a	18 9
Sun.	3	m 1 37	26 9	3	m 7 53	17 0
		2 19a	25 11		7 57a	19 7
Mon.	4	m 2 4	26 2	4	m 8 24	17 4
		3 1a	25 2		8 29a	20 7
Tues.	5	m 2 36	25 8	5	m 9 7	17 10
		3 56a	24 5		9 17a	21 6
Wed.	6	m 3 18	24 8	6	m 10 7	18 3
		5 10a	24 4		11 0a	22 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
"	28 (Thursday)	7h. 0m.	6h. 44m.
Mar.	1 (Friday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 44m.
"	2 (Saturday)	6h. 58m.	6h. 45m.
"	3 (Sunday)	6h. 57m.	6h. 45m.
"	4 (Monday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 46m.
"	5 (Tuesday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 46m.
"	6 (Wednesday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 46m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918.	6	6	13.6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0.4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th February, 1918, was 30.15 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th February 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab. Night temperature is above normal throughout.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature continues above the average at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and are lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is generally above the average. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is above normal generally, while night temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Raipur. Humidity is in excess at a few stations. Night temperature is above normal except in the extreme south.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is in slight excess in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is locally in defect. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division; night temperature is above the average at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in Baluchistan appear to have moved into the north Punjab.

Light showers may occur in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 28th of February 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure: 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th Feb.)	70.3	57.4	88	0.28	4.59	—4.92
Jask	81.5	65.2	62	..	9.46	—0.78
Do. (27th Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th Feb.)	82.0	77.7	44	..	0.16	—3.67
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.9	56.3	79	..	0.14	—0.98
Rawalpindi	68.0	42.7	78	..	4.85	—1.31
Lahore	72.5	52.3	86	0.01	0.28	—2.22
Hissar	80.6	51.6	78	..	0.53	..
Ambala	80.7	52.3	78	..	1.14	—2.45
Delhi	79.7	58.4	62	..	0.53	—1.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.3	59.1	53	..	1.09	—0.21
Mainpuri	86.2	57.1	50	..	0.02	—1.47
Jhansi	88.6	62.3	50	..	0.27	—1.20
Cawnpore	86.0	59.2	51	..	6.42	—1.33
Allahabad	89.2	60.3	55	..	0.39	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.9	63.4	67	..	0.02	—0.84
Karachi	77.2	65.0	96	..	0	—1.21
Ajmer	85.0	60.0	60	..	0.23	—0.96
Jaipore	88.0	60.0	48	..	0.23	—0.89
Kotah	90.8	65.2	54	..	0	—0.78
Mount Abu	76.2	62.8	49	..	0.12	—0.89
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	85.0	58.7	67	..	0	—0.38
Dwarka	70.6	66.8	91	..	0	—0.62
Veraval	82.1	61.4	42	..	0	—0.44
Baikot	94.4	67.3	35	..	0	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	97.8	63.8	46	..	0	—0.45
Surat	94.7	64.5	60	..	0	—0.32
Ahmedabad	95.2	66.9	52	..	0	—0.38
Deesa	94.8	61.8	72	..	0	—0.47
Neemuch	90.7	60.0	51	..	0	—0.72
Indore	91.3	60.2	55	..	0	—0 86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.1	58.1	61	..	0.96	—1.22
Saugor	88.8	64.4	38	..	0.14	—1.80
Hoshangabad	91.6	60.4	67	..	0.20	—1.35
Khandwa	94.8	64.6	44	..	0.04	—1.00
Akola	96.5	60.9	58	..	0.21	—1.48
Amraoti	95.8	60.2	31	..	0.07	—1.67
Nagpur	94.8	63.3	42	..	0.31	—1.70
Chanda	96.7	59.2	46	..	0.22	—1.54
Raipur	93.2	65.2	44	..	0.95	—0.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	70.1	64	..	0	—0.57
Ratnagiri	90.0	69.2	72	..	0.99	+0.30
Marmugao	86.9	75.0	93	..	1.06	+0.76
Karwar	87.5	74.0	93	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	58.0	42	..	1.45	+0.68
Ahmednagar	94.0	57.5	38	..	3.03	+1.76
Poona	85.4	56.2	44	..	3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	95.5	62.0	23	..	0.65	—0.56
Bijapur	93.7	64.9	39	..	0.18	—0.98
Belgaum	92.5	61.8	51	..	5.69	+2.75
Aurangabad	94.9	66.0	32	..	0.38	—0.82
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.9	61.0	43	..	0.14	—1.14
Hyderabad	93.4	66.2	56	..	2.29	+0.77
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.3	75.6	78	..	2.41	—0.98
Calicut	89.2	76.2	89	..	7.27	+0.84
Cochin	85.5	75.0	79	..	15.55	+6.59
Colombo	86.0	71.2	97	..	19.65	—3.89
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	68.3	96	..	13.74	+7.06
Bellary	96.6	67.5	47	..	2.72	+0.45
Cuddapah	97.4	71.5	75	..	5.44	+0.64
Madras	84.6	70.1	98	..	24.32	+8.06
Bangalore	88.8	61.1	67	..	2.71	—1.06
Coimbatore	93.2	65.5	75	..	7.19	+1.81
Trichinopoly	92.4	71.3	77	..	8.32	—0.52
Negapatam	86.8	74.7	80	..	27.86	+8.72

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000; Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres: Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks,

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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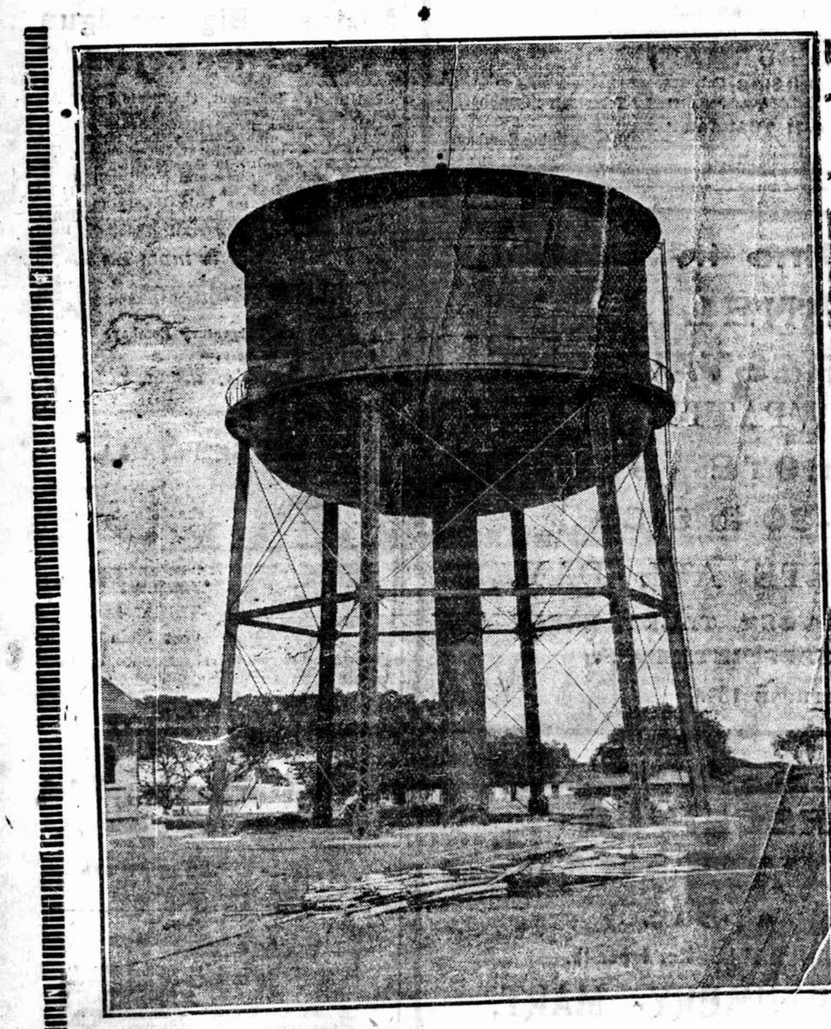

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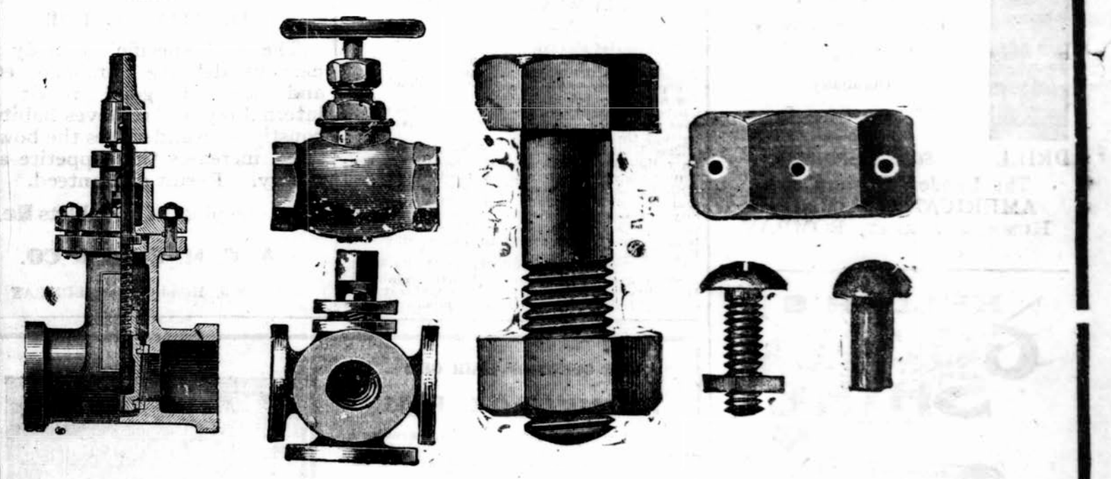

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